

FINITE TYPE MODULES AND BETHE ANSATZ FOR QUANTUM TOROIDAL \mathfrak{gl}_1

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ABSTRACT. We study highest weight representations of the Borel subalgebra of the quantum toroidal \mathfrak{gl}_1 algebra with finite-dimensional weight spaces. In particular, we develop the q -character theory for such modules. We introduce and study the subcategory of ‘finite type’ modules. By definition, a module over the Borel subalgebra is finite type if the Cartan like current $\psi^+(z)$ has a finite number of eigenvalues, even though the module itself can be infinite dimensional.

We use our results to diagonalize the transfer matrix $T_{V,W}(u;p)$ analogous to those of the six vertex model. In our setting $T_{V,W}(u;p)$ acts in a tensor product W of Fock spaces and V is a highest weight module over the Borel subalgebra of quantum toroidal \mathfrak{gl}_1 with finite-dimensional weight spaces. Namely we show that for a special choice of finite type modules V the corresponding transfer matrices, $Q(u;p)$ and $\mathcal{T}(u;p)$, are polynomials in u and satisfy a two-term TQ relation. We use this relation to prove the Bethe Ansatz equation for the zeroes of the eigenvalues of $Q(u;p)$. Then we show that the eigenvalues of $T_{V,W}(u;p)$ are given by an appropriate substitution of eigenvalues of $Q(u;p)$ into the q -character of V .

1. INTRODUCTION

The six vertex model is a well known representative example of quantum integrable systems. Its integrability is attributed to a large symmetry under the quantum loop algebra $U_q(\widetilde{\mathfrak{sl}}_2)$. This setting easily generalizes to an arbitrary simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} ; with each choice of $U_q(\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}})$ and its representation, an analog of the six vertex model is defined. Algebra $U_q(\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}})$ is a quantization of the algebra of loops $\mathfrak{g}[x^{\pm 1}]$ with values in \mathfrak{g} . We may then naïvely ask the following question: what if we replace the loop algebra in one variable $\mathfrak{g}[x^{\pm 1}]$ with that of two variables $\mathfrak{g}[x^{\pm 1}, y^{\pm 1}]$?

Quantum version of loop algebras in two variables are the quantum toroidal algebras, introduced by Ginzburg, Kapranov and Vasserot [GKV]. The last decade has seen novel developments in connection with geometric representation theory and gauge theory, and there are now revived interests in this subject, see e.g. [FHHSY], [AFS], [MO], [NPS].

In this article we are concerned with the quantum toroidal algebra of type \mathfrak{gl}_1 . We denote it by \mathcal{E} . Algebra \mathcal{E} has a universal R matrix, which allows us to consider a family of commuting transfer matrices $T_{V,W}(u;p)$ analogous to those of the six vertex model $T_{6v}(u;p)$. Here u is a ‘spectral parameter’, p is a ‘twist parameter’, V denotes the ‘auxiliary space’, and W denotes the ‘quantum space’ on which the transfer matrices act.

In the original six vertex model, transfer matrices are operators derived from an auxiliary space $V = \mathbb{C}^2$, which act on the quantum space $W = (\mathbb{C}^2)^{\otimes N}$. All \mathbb{C}^2 are considered as two dimensional representations of $U_q(\widetilde{\mathfrak{sl}}_2)$. In the case of the quantum toroidal algebra, the quantum space W is an N fold tensor product of Fock spaces $\mathcal{F}(v)^{\otimes N}$. The Fock module $\mathcal{F}(v)$ is an infinite dimensional space which has a basis labeled by all partitions. The auxiliary space

V is any highest weight representation of the Borel subalgebra of quantum toroidal \mathfrak{gl}_1 with finite-dimensional weight spaces.

Besides the intrinsic interest on its own, this problem has a close connection to a topic in conformal field theory (CFT). In a seminal series of papers [BLZ1]–[BLZ3] Bazhanov, Lukyanov and Zamolodchikov introduced and studied a commutative subalgebra inside the enveloping algebra of the Virasoro algebra. This subalgebra gives commuting operators called integrals of motion (IM), which act on Virasoro Verma modules. Dorey and Tateo [DT] and Bazhanov et al. [BLZ4] discovered a remarkable connection between the spectra of the Q operators, which are certain generating functions of IM, and spectral determinants of a certain family of one-dimensional Schrödinger operators. Subsequently a q analog of IM was considered by Kojima, Shiraishi, Watanabe and one of the present authors [FKSW]. They introduced a family of operators I_n , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, in terms of contour integrals involving currents of the deformed Virasoro algebra, and showed their commutativity by direct computation. As it turns out, their first Hamiltonian I_1 is obtained from the transfer matrix $T_{\mathcal{F},W}(u;p)$, where $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(1)$, for the algebra \mathcal{E} by taking the first term in the expansion as $u \rightarrow 0$. Thus it is natural to expect that the six vertex type model associated with \mathcal{E} gives the same integrable system defined by the q -deformed IM of [FKSW]. In the limit to CFT, Litvinov [L] put forward a conjectural Bethe Ansatz equation which describes the spectrum of this system.

In our previous work [FJMM2], we showed that the eigenvalues of I_1 are indeed given in terms of the sum of the Bethe roots. In this paper we use a method different from the one in [FJMM2], and obtain the spectrum of the transfer matrix $T_{\mathcal{F},W}(u;p)$, and more generally $T_{V,W}(u;p)$, in full. Namely we adopt Baxter's method of TQ relation [Ba], which we recall here.

In the case of the six vertex model, the transfer matrix $T_{6v}(u;p)$ with a suitable normalization is a polynomial in the spectral parameter u . Baxter showed that there is another matrix $Q_{6v}(u;p)$, which depends polynomially in u , commutes with $T_{6v}(u;p)$, and satisfies the relation

$$T_{6v}(u;p)Q_{6v}(u;p) = a(u)Q_{6v}(q^{-2}u;p) + p d(u)Q_{6v}(q^2u;p),$$

where $a(u)$ and $d(u)$ are known scalar polynomials. This relation can be viewed as the one obeyed by eigenvalues of $T_{6v}(u;p)$ and $Q_{6v}(u;p)$. Denote the eigenvalues by the same letters. Then the TQ relation implies the Bethe equation $0 = a(\zeta_i)Q_{6v}(q^{-2}\zeta_i;p) + p d(\zeta_i)Q_{6v}(q^2\zeta_i;p)$ for the roots $\{\zeta_i\}$ of $Q_{6v}(u;p)$. Once $Q_{6v}(u;p)$ is known, the corresponding eigenvalue $T_{6v}(u;p)$ is given in turn as

$$T_{6v}(u;p) = a(u) \frac{Q_{6v}(q^{-2}u;p)}{Q_{6v}(u;p)} (1 + \mathfrak{a}_{6v}(u;p)), \quad \mathfrak{a}_{6v}(u;p) = p \frac{d(u)}{a(u)} \frac{Q_{6v}(q^2u;p)}{Q_{6v}(q^{-2}u;p)}.$$

Unlike the case of $U_q\widetilde{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$, the TQ relation in the toroidal case is written in terms of $Q(u;p)$ and a new, auxiliary matrix $\mathcal{T}(u;p)$ different from $T_{\mathcal{F},W}(u;p)$. The relation takes the form

$$(1.1) \quad \mathcal{T}(u;p)Q(u;p) = a(u) \prod_{s=1}^3 Q(q_s^{-1}u;p) + p d(u) \prod_{s=1}^3 Q(q_s u;p),$$

where q_s ($s = 1, 2, 3$) are the parameters of the algebra \mathcal{E} satisfying $q_1 q_2 q_3 = 1$. The original transfer matrix $T_{\mathcal{F}, W}(u; p)$ is then given by an infinite series

$$(1.2) \quad T_{\mathcal{F}, W}(u; p) = \frac{Q(q_2^{-1}u; p)}{Q(u; p)} \sum_{\lambda} \prod_{\square \in \lambda} \mathfrak{a}(q^{-\square}u; p), \quad \mathfrak{a}(u; p) = p \frac{d(u)}{a(u)} \prod_{s=1}^3 \frac{Q(q_s u; p)}{Q(q_s^{-1}u; p)}.$$

Here λ runs over all partitions, $\square = (i, j)$ runs over the nodes of λ and $q^{\square} = q_3^{i-1} q_1^{j-1}$. See Theorem 5.8 below. Construction of $Q(u; p)$ and $\mathcal{T}(u; p)$, and formula (1.2) for the transfer matrix eigenvalues, are the main results of this paper.

Our approach is based on representation theory. Bazhanov et al. [BLZ3] showed that the matrix $Q_{6v}(u; p)$ is a transfer matrix of an appropriate representation of the Borel subalgebra of $U_q \widetilde{\mathfrak{sl}}_2$. Frenkel and Hernandez [FH] generalized this construction to an arbitrary quantum loop algebra $U_q \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ of non-twisted type, and obtained an expression of the transfer matrix in terms of appropriate analogs of $Q_{6v}(u; p)$. In the present article, we construct the operator $Q(u; p)$ in the setting of the quantum toroidal algebra \mathcal{E} . We are able to add the next step: we also construct an operator $\mathcal{T}(u; p)$ which satisfies the two-term TQ relation (1.1), and therefore prove the Bethe equation for the zeroes of the eigenvalues of $Q(u; p)$, see Theorem 5.8.

Our construction is based on the study of infinite dimensional modules of the Borel subalgebra on which the Cartan like generator $\psi^+(z)$ has a finite number k of distinct eigenvalues. We say that such a module is k -finite. Operators $Q(u; p)$ and $\mathcal{T}(u; p)$ are transfer matrices constructed from 1-finite and 2-finite modules, respectively. The two-term TQ relation (4.24) is a short exact sequence in the Grothendieck ring of representations of the Borel subalgebra.

We provide a grading similar to the one constructed in [FH], see Propositions 4.6 and 4.14, and use it for proving that $Q(u; p)$ and $\mathcal{T}(u; p)$ are polynomials, see Propositions 5.3, 5.4. Our construction of the grading and the proof of polynomiality are different from those in [FH].

In order to express the eigenvalues of arbitrary transfer matrices $T_{V, W}(u; p)$, we develop the theory of q -characters for representations of the Borel subalgebra. We prove some properties of the q -characters, see Section 4.5, and use it to study finite type modules. We give a classification of 1-finite modules, see Proposition 4.17. We also give conjectures including the one on the cluster algebra structure of the Grothendieck ring of the category of modules of finite type, see Section 4.6. Then the matrix $T_{V, W}(u; p)$ (or the corresponding eigenvalues) is described by an appropriate substitution of $Q(u; p)$ (or eigenvalues of $Q(u; p)$) into the q -character of V , see Proposition 5.5 and Corollary 5.7.

While we write our statements for the case of the quantum space W being a tensor product of Fock spaces, one can easily repeat, with obvious changes, for the case when W is an arbitrary tensor product of irreducible highest weight modules of the (dual) Borel subalgebra.

Similar two term relations hold in the case of quantum affine algebras as well. We plan to discuss this issue in a separate publication.

The text is organized as follows. In Section 2, we collect basic definitions and facts concerning the quantum toroidal \mathfrak{gl}_1 algebra \mathcal{E} and its Borel subalgebras. In Section 3 we discuss modules over \mathcal{E} and its Borel subalgebra \mathcal{B}^{\perp} , and the theory of q -characters. Section 4 is devoted to the study of finite type modules over \mathcal{B}^{\perp} . In the last Section 5 we introduce the transfer matrices, establish the Bethe ansatz equation and write the spectra of transfer matrices. Several technical points are collected in the Appendix.

2. QUANTUM TOROIDAL \mathfrak{gl}_1

In this section we summarize basic definitions and facts concerning the quantum toroidal algebra of type \mathfrak{gl}_1 .

2.1. Algebra \mathcal{E} . Throughout the text we fix complex numbers q, q_1, q_2, q_3 satisfying $q_2 = q^2$ and $q_1 q_2 q_3 = 1$. We assume further that, for integers $l, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $q_1^l q_2^m q_3^n = 1$ holds only if $l = m = n$.

The quantum toroidal algebra of type \mathfrak{gl}_1 , which we denote by \mathcal{E} , is a bi-graded \mathbb{C} algebra generated by e_n, f_n ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$), h_r ($r \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$) and invertible elements C, C^\perp, D, D^\perp , with bi-degrees

$$\begin{aligned} \deg e_n &= (1, n), \quad \deg f_n = (-1, n), \quad \deg h_r = (0, r), \\ \deg x &= (0, 0) \quad (x = C, C^\perp, D, D^\perp). \end{aligned}$$

For a homogeneous element $x \in \mathcal{E}$ with $\deg x = (\nu_1, \nu_2)$, we say that x has *principal degree* ν_1 and *homogeneous degree* ν_2 , and write $\text{pdeg } x = \nu_1$, $\text{hdeg } x = \nu_2$.

Elements C, C^\perp are central in \mathcal{E} . Elements D, D^\perp count the degrees of an element $x \in \mathcal{E}$: $Dx D^{-1} = q^{-\text{hdeg } x} x$, $D^\perp x (D^\perp)^{-1} = q^{\text{pdeg } x} x$. The rest of the defining relations are given as follows. Using the symbols

$$\begin{aligned} g(z, w) &= (z - q_1 w)(z - q_2 w)(z - q_3 w), \\ \kappa_r &= (1 - q_1^r)(1 - q_2^r)(1 - q_3^r), \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} [h_r, h_s] &= \delta_{r+s, 0} \frac{1}{r} \frac{C^r - C^{-r}}{\kappa_r}, \\ [h_r, e_n] &= -\frac{1}{r} e_{n+r} C^{(-r-|r|)/2}, \quad [h_r, f_n] = \frac{1}{r} f_{n+r} C^{(-r+|r|)/2}, \\ [e(z), f(w)] &= \frac{1}{\kappa_1} \left(\delta \left(\frac{Cw}{z} \right) \psi^+(w) - \delta \left(\frac{Cz}{w} \right) \psi^-(z) \right), \\ g(z, w) e(z) e(w) + g(w, z) e(w) e(z) &= 0, \\ g(w, z) f(z) f(w) + g(z, w) f(w) f(z) &= 0, \\ [e_n, [e_{n-1}, e_{n+1}]] &= 0, \quad [f_n, [f_{n-1}, f_{n+1}]] = 0, \end{aligned}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $r, s \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. Here we use generating series $e(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e_n z^{-n}$, $f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f_n z^{-n}$, and $\psi^\pm(z) = \sum_{\pm n \geq 0} \psi_n^\pm z^{-n}$ are given by

$$\psi^\pm(z) = (C^\perp)^{\mp 1} \exp \left(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \kappa_r h_{\pm r} z^{\mp r} \right).$$

The relations between the h_r 's and $e(z), f(z)$ can also be written as the bilinear relations

$$\begin{aligned} g(C^{(1 \pm 1)/2} z, w) \psi^\pm(z) e(w) + g(w, C^{(1 \pm 1)/2} z) e(w) \psi^\pm(z) &= 0, \\ g(w, C^{(-1 \pm 1)/2} z) \psi^\pm(z) f(w) + g(C^{(-1 \pm 1)/2} z, w) f(w) \psi^\pm(z) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see that the elements $e_0, f_0, h_{\pm 1}$ together with C, C^\perp, D, D^\perp generate \mathcal{E} .

Let $\mathcal{E} = \bigoplus_{\nu_1, \nu_2 \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{E}_{\nu_1, \nu_2}$ be the decomposition of algebra \mathcal{E} into bigraded subspaces. For $p \in \mathbb{Z}$, we set

$$\mathcal{E}_{\geq p} = \bigoplus_{\substack{\nu_1 \geq p \\ \nu_2 \in \mathbb{Z}}} \mathcal{E}_{\nu_1, \nu_2}, \quad \mathcal{E}_{\leq p} = \bigoplus_{\substack{\nu_1 \leq p \\ \nu_2 \in \mathbb{Z}}} \mathcal{E}_{\nu_1, \nu_2}.$$

2.2. Elliptic Hall algebra. Algebra \mathcal{E} is a quantum version of the Lie algebra of currents $\mathfrak{gl}_1[x^{\pm 1}, y^{\pm 1}]$ with a two dimensional central extension. It was originally introduced in [BS] and was called elliptic Hall algebra, see also [M], [FT], [FHSSY]. We give here an account of the definition in [BS] following [Ng2].

Let us prepare some terminology. We say that an element $\nu = (\nu_1, \nu_2) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ is coprime if ν_1, ν_2 are coprime integers. We equip \mathbb{Z}^2 with the lexicographic ordering $>$: $(\nu_1, \nu_2) > (\nu'_1, \nu'_2)$ if $\nu_1 > \nu'_1$, or $\nu_1 = \nu'_1$ and $\nu_2 > \nu'_2$. For a triangle T with vertices $\nu, \nu', \nu'' \in \mathbb{Z}^2$, we write $\text{middle}(T) = \nu'$ if $\nu > \nu' > \nu''$. We say that T is a quasi-empty triangle if there are no lattice points in its interior and on at least one of its edges.

The elliptic Hall algebra \mathcal{A} is generated by elements \mathbf{p}_ν ($\nu \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$) and central elements \mathbf{c}_ν ($\nu \in \mathbb{Z}^2$) satisfying $\mathbf{c}_0 = 1$, $\mathbf{c}_{\nu+\nu'} = \mathbf{c}_\nu \mathbf{c}_{\nu'}$. The defining relations read as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbf{p}_{r\nu}, \mathbf{p}_{s\nu}] &= \frac{r}{\kappa_r} \delta_{r+s, 0} (\mathbf{c}_{r\nu} - \mathbf{c}_{-r\nu}) \quad \text{if } \nu \text{ is coprime and } r, s \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}, \\ [\mathbf{p}_\nu, \mathbf{p}_{\nu'}] &= \frac{\mathbf{c}_M}{\kappa_1} \mathbf{h}_{\nu+\nu'} \quad \text{if } -\nu', 0, \nu \text{ form a quasi-empty triangle } T \text{ oriented clockwise.} \end{aligned}$$

Here $M = \text{middle}(T)$, and the symbol \mathbf{h}_ν is defined by setting

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbf{h}_{n\nu} z^{-n} = \exp\left(-\sum_{r \geq 1} \kappa_r \mathbf{p}_{r\nu} \frac{z^{-r}}{r}\right)$$

for all coprime ν .

The generators $\mathbf{p}_{(\nu_1, \nu_2)}$ correspond to the elements $x^{\nu_1} y^{\nu_2}$ of the Lie algebra. The following PBW type basis is known. For a non-zero vector $\nu = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$ on the plane, we define its argument by $\arg \nu = \theta$, where $r > 0$ and $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$. We say that a monomial $\mathbf{c}_\nu \mathbf{p}_{\nu^{(1)}} \cdots \mathbf{p}_{\nu^{(N)}} \in \mathcal{A}$ ($\nu \in \mathbb{Z}^2$, $\nu^{(i)} = (\nu_1^{(i)}, \nu_2^{(i)}) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$) is normal-ordered if $\pi \geq \arg \nu^{(1)} \geq \arg \nu^{(2)} \geq \cdots \geq \arg \nu^{(N)} > -\pi$, and if $\arg \nu^{(i)} = \arg \nu^{(i+1)}$ then $\nu_1^{(i)} \geq \nu_1^{(i+1)}$.

Theorem 2.1. [BS] *The set of all normal-ordered monomials is a basis of \mathcal{A} .*

The following result tells how the algebras \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{A} are related. Let $\mathcal{E}' = \langle e_n, f_n (n \in \mathbb{Z}), h_r (r \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}), C, C^\perp \rangle$ be the subalgebra of \mathcal{E} obtained by ‘dropping’ D, D^\perp .

Theorem 2.2. [S] *There is an isomorphism of algebras $\mathcal{E}' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{A}$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} e_n &\mapsto \mathbf{p}_{(1, n)}, \quad f_n \mapsto \mathbf{p}_{(-1, n)}, \quad C^{\pm r} h_{\pm r} \mapsto -\frac{1}{r} \mathbf{p}_{(0, \pm r)}, \\ C &\mapsto \mathbf{c}_{(0, 1)}, \quad C^\perp \mapsto \mathbf{c}_{(-1, 0)}, \end{aligned}$$

where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $r > 0$.

Hereafter we identify \mathcal{E}' with \mathcal{A} by the isomorphism stated in Theorem 2.2.

The presentation of \mathcal{A} clarifies some properties which are not obvious in that of \mathcal{E}' . Among other things, the natural action of $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ on \mathbb{Z}^2 lifts to an action of the universal cover

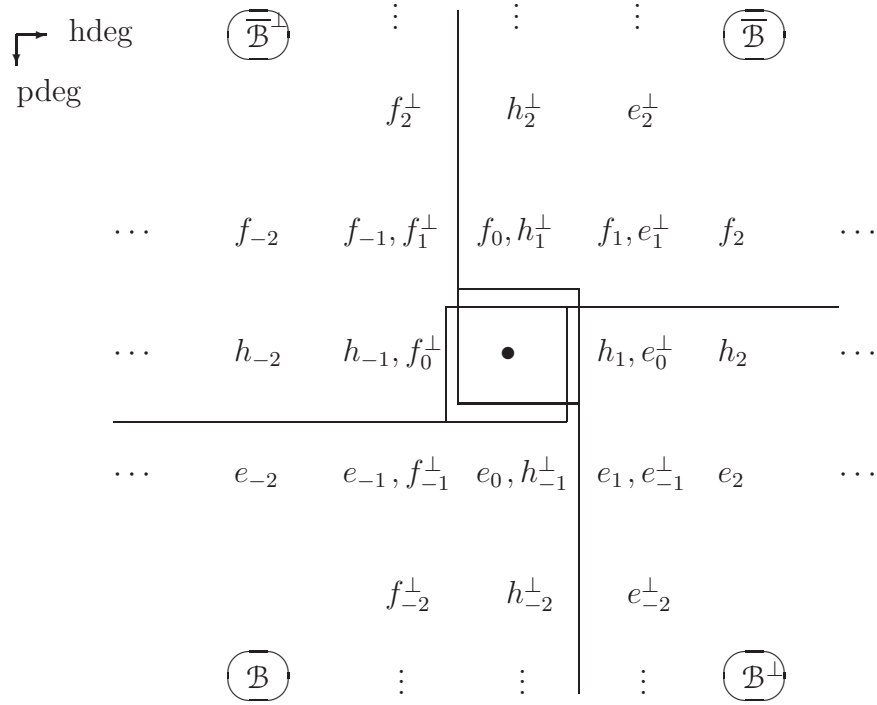


FIGURE 1. Horizontal/vertical generators and Borel subalgebras \mathcal{B} (lower half), $\overline{\mathcal{B}}$ (upper half), \mathcal{B}^\perp (right half), $\overline{\mathcal{B}}^\perp$ (left half). The elements C, C^\perp, D, D^\perp placed at the center \bullet are common to all these subalgebras.

$\widetilde{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ on \mathcal{A} by automorphisms, see [BS, Ng2]. We shall use a particular automorphism θ of \mathcal{E} of order four [BS, M]

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \theta : e_0 &\mapsto h_{-1}, \quad h_{-1} \mapsto f_0, \quad f_0 \mapsto h_1, \quad h_1 \mapsto e_0, \\ C^\perp &\mapsto C, \quad C \mapsto (C^\perp)^{-1}, \quad D^\perp \mapsto D, \quad D \mapsto (D^\perp)^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

which corresponds to rotating the lattice clockwise by 90 degrees. Its square is an involutive automorphism

$$(2.2) \quad \theta^2 : e_n \mapsto f_{-n}, \quad f_n \mapsto e_{-n}, \quad h_r \mapsto h_{-r}, \quad x \mapsto x^{-1} \quad (x = C, C^\perp, D, D^\perp).$$

Quite generally, we write $x^\perp = \theta^{-1}(x)$ for an element $x \in \mathcal{E}$. In this notation

$$\begin{aligned} e_0^\perp &= h_1, \quad f_0^\perp = h_{-1}, \quad h_1^\perp = f_0, \quad h_{-1}^\perp = e_0, \\ e_{-1}^\perp &= e_1 C^{-1}, \quad e_1^\perp = f_1 C^\perp, \quad f_1^\perp = f_{-1} C, \quad f_{-1}^\perp = e_{-1} (C^\perp)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

We refer to

$$(2.3) \quad e_n, \quad f_n, \quad h_r, \quad C, \quad C^\perp, \quad D, \quad D^\perp$$

as *horizontal generators*, and

$$(2.4) \quad e_n^\perp, \quad f_n^\perp, \quad h_r^\perp, \quad C, \quad C^\perp, \quad D, \quad D^\perp$$

as *vertical generators*, see Fig. 2.2.

2.3. Hopf algebra structures. Algebra \mathcal{E} is endowed with a topological Hopf algebra structure $(\mathcal{E}, \Delta, \varepsilon, S)$ defined in terms of the horizontal generators. For $x = C, C^\perp, D, D^\perp$, we set $\Delta x = x \otimes x$, $\varepsilon(x) = 1$, $S(x) = x^{-1}$. For the remaining generators we define

$$(2.5) \quad \Delta e_n = \sum_{j \geq 0} e_{n-j} \otimes \psi_j^+ C^m + 1 \otimes e_n,$$

$$(2.6) \quad \Delta f_n = f_n \otimes 1 + \sum_{j \geq 0} \psi_{-j}^- C^m \otimes f_{n+j},$$

$$(2.7) \quad \Delta h_r = h_r \otimes 1 + C^{-r} \otimes h_r,$$

$$(2.8) \quad \Delta h_{-r} = h_{-r} \otimes C^r + 1 \otimes h_{-r},$$

$$(2.9) \quad \varepsilon(e_n) = \varepsilon(f_n) = \varepsilon(h_{\pm r}) = 0,$$

$$(2.10) \quad S(e_n) = - \sum_{j \geq 0} C^{-n+j} e_{n-j} \tilde{\psi}_j^+,$$

$$(2.11) \quad S(f_n) = - \sum_{j \geq 0} \tilde{\psi}_{-j}^- C^{-n-j} f_{n+j},$$

$$(2.12) \quad S(h_{\pm r}) = -h_{\pm r} C^{\pm r}.$$

Here we set $\psi^\pm(z)^{-1} = \sum_{j \geq 0} \tilde{\psi}_{\pm j}^\pm z^{\mp j}$.

Replacing the horizontal generators with the corresponding vertical generators, we obtain another Hopf algebra structure $(\mathcal{E}, \Delta^\perp, \varepsilon^\perp, S^\perp)$. Both structures will play a role in the sequel.

2.4. Borel subalgebras. The lattice \mathbb{Z}^2 is partitioned as $\mathbb{Z}^2 = \{(0, 0)\} \cup Z \cup \overline{Z}$, where $Z = \{\nu = (\nu_1, \nu_2) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid \nu_1 > 0 \text{ or } \nu_1 = 0, \nu_2 > 0\}$, $\overline{Z} = -Z$. The corresponding elements \mathbf{p}_ν generate subalgebras of \mathcal{E} ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B} &= \langle \mathbf{p}_\nu \ (\nu \in Z), \ C, C^\perp, D, D^\perp \rangle, \\ \overline{\mathcal{B}} &= \langle \mathbf{p}_\nu \ (\nu \in \overline{Z}), \ C, C^\perp, D, D^\perp \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

which we call the Borel and the opposite Borel subalgebras, respectively, see Fig. 2.2. Both $(\mathcal{B}, \Delta, \varepsilon, S)$, $(\overline{\mathcal{B}}, \Delta, \varepsilon, S)$ are Hopf subalgebras of $(\mathcal{E}, \Delta, \varepsilon, S)$. Using the presentation of the elliptic Hall algebra, we see that algebra \mathcal{B} is generated by e_n ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$), h_r ($r > 0$), C, C^\perp, D, D^\perp , and $\overline{\mathcal{B}}$ by f_n ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$), h_{-r} ($r > 0$), C, C^\perp, D, D^\perp .

Quite generally, a bialgebra pairing on a bialgebra A is a symmetric non-degenerate bilinear form $(\ , \) : A \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with the properties

$$(a, b_1 b_2) = (\Delta(a), b_1 \otimes b_2), \quad (a, 1) = \varepsilon(a)$$

for any $a, b_1, b_2 \in A$. With each such pair $(A, (\ , \))$, there is an associated bialgebra DA called the Drinfeld double of A . As a vector space $DA = A \otimes A^{\text{op}}$, where A^{op} is a copy of A endowed with the opposite coalgebra structure. Moreover $A^+ = A \otimes 1$ and $A^- = 1 \otimes A^{\text{op}}$ are sub bialgebras of DA , and the commutation relation

$$\sum (a_{(2)}, b_{(1)}) a_{(1)}^- b_{(2)}^+ = \sum (b_{(2)}, a_{(1)}) b_{(1)}^+ a_{(2)}^-$$

is imposed for $a, b \in A$. Here $a^+ = a \otimes 1$, $a^- = 1 \otimes a$, and we use the Sweedler notation $\Delta(a) = \sum a_{(1)} \otimes a_{(2)}$ for the coproduct.

In the present case, we take A to be the bialgebra $(\mathcal{B}, \Delta, \varepsilon)$. It has a bialgebra pairing such that the non-trivial pairings of the generators are given by

$$(e_m, e_n) = \frac{1}{\kappa_1} \delta_{m,n}, \quad (h_r, h_s) = \frac{1}{r\kappa_r} \delta_{r,s},$$

$$(C, D) = (C^\perp, D^\perp) = q^{-1}.$$

This pairing respects bidegrees in the sense that $(a, b) = 0$ unless $\deg a = \deg b$. We identify A^{op} with $\overline{\mathcal{B}}$ via the involution $\theta^2 : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{B}}$ given in (2.2). The Drinfeld double of \mathcal{B} is then identified with $\mathcal{B} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{B}}$. Its quotient by the relation $x \otimes 1 = 1 \otimes x$ ($x = C, C^\perp, D, D^\perp$) is isomorphic to the algebra \mathcal{E} [BS].

We can equally well use the ‘vertical’ version of Borel and opposite Borel subalgebras

$$\mathcal{B}^\perp = \theta^{-1}(\mathcal{B}), \quad \overline{\mathcal{B}}^\perp = \theta(\mathcal{B}).$$

Algebra \mathcal{E} is also a quotient of the Drinfeld double of $(\mathcal{B}^\perp, \Delta^\perp, \varepsilon^\perp)$.

3. MODULES

This section contains preliminary material on representations of \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{B}^\perp . We shall consider only modules on which C acts by 1. From here until the end of the paper, we drop D from the algebra and use the same letters \mathcal{E} , \mathcal{B}^\perp , etc., to denote the respective quotient by $C - 1$.

3.1. Category $\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{E}$. Let V be an \mathcal{E} module. For $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we set

$$V_{(a)} = \{v \in V \mid \psi_0^+ v = av\}, \quad V_n = \{v \in V \mid D^\perp v = q^n v\},$$

and $V_{(a,n)} = V_{(a)} \cap V_n$. If $V_{(a,n)} \neq 0$ then we call (a, n) a weight of V . We denote by $\text{wt}(V)$ the set of weights of V . For a vector $v \in V_n$ we write $\text{pdeg } v = n$.

We consider a full subcategory $\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{E}$ of the category of all \mathcal{E} modules. We say that V is an object of $\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{E}$ if the following conditions are satisfied.

- (i) There exists a finite subset $A \subset \mathbb{C}^\times$ such that $V = \bigoplus_{(a,n) \in A \times \mathbb{Z}} V_{(a,n)}$,
- (ii) $\dim V_{(a,n)} < \infty$ for all a, n ,
- (iii) $V_n = 0$ if $n \gg 0$.

Thanks to (iii), the coproduct Δ^\perp is well-defined on the tensor product of $V, W \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_\mathcal{E}$. We write this tensor product module as $V \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} W$. Category $\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{E}$ is a monoidal category with respect to \otimes_{Δ^\perp} .

Let $\mathfrak{r}_\mathcal{E}$ be the set of all rational functions $\Psi(z) \in \mathbb{C}(z)$ which are regular at $z = 0, \infty$ and satisfy $\Psi(0)\Psi(\infty) = 1$. Let $\Psi^\pm(z) = \sum_{j \geq 0} \Psi_{\pm j}^\pm z^{\mp j}$ be the expansion of $\Psi(z)$ at $z^{\pm 1} = \infty$.

We say that an \mathcal{E} module V is a highest ℓ -weight module with highest ℓ -weight $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_\mathcal{E}$ if it is generated by a non-zero vector v_0 such that

$$\mathbf{p}_\nu v_0 = 0 \ (\nu_1 > 0), \quad \psi^\pm(z) v_0 = \Psi^\pm(z) v_0, \quad D^\perp v_0 = v_0.$$

The unique simple module with highest ℓ -weight Ψ belongs to $\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{E}$. We denote it by $L(\Psi)$. Modulo a shift of grading by D^\perp , any simple object of category $\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{E}$ is of the form $L(\Psi)$ for some $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_\mathcal{E}$, see [M].

We are interested in the Grothendieck ring $\text{Rep}_0 \mathcal{E}$ of category $\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{E}$. However, many natural representations of \mathcal{E} do not possess finite composition series. In order to address this issue we

pass to an appropriate completion of $\text{Rep}_0 \mathcal{E}$. Namely, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, let F^n denote the additive subgroup of $\text{Rep}_0 \mathcal{E}$ spanned by $[V]$, $V \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{E}}$, such that $V_m = 0$ for $m > n$. This gives a filtration $\text{Rep}_0 \mathcal{E} = \cup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} F^n$, $\dots \supset F^1 \supset F^0 \supset F^{-1} \supset \dots$, which satisfies $F^m F^n \subset F^{m+n}$, $F^m + F^n \subset F^{\min(m,n)}$. We set

$$(3.1) \quad \text{Rep } \mathcal{E} = \varprojlim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} (\text{Rep}_0 \mathcal{E}) / F^n.$$

3.2. Examples of highest ℓ -weight modules. To write the examples of highest ℓ -weight modules we need the notation for partitions and plane partitions.

A partition is a sequence of non-negative integers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots)$ such that $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_{i+1}$ for all $i \geq 1$, and $\lambda_i = 0$ for i large enough. We write $\emptyset = (0, 0, 0, \dots)$. The set of all partitions is denoted by \mathcal{P} . We identify a partition $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$ with the set of points $(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that $1 \leq j \leq \lambda_i$, $i \geq 1$. For $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$, we set $|\lambda| = \sum_{j \geq 1} \lambda_j$ and $\ell(\lambda) = \max\{j \geq 1 \mid \lambda_j > 0\}$ ($\lambda \neq \emptyset$), $\ell(\emptyset) = 0$.

For $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$, $i \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, we create a new sequence of non-negative integers $\lambda + \mathbf{1}_i$ by the rule $(\lambda + \mathbf{1}_i)_j = \lambda_j + \delta_{i,j}$. We also use the cut partitions:

$$(\lambda)_{\leq i-1} = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{i-1}, 0, 0, \dots), \quad (\lambda)_{\geq i+1} = (\lambda_{i+1}, \dots, \lambda_{\ell(\lambda)}, 0, 0, \dots).$$

A plane partition is a sequence of partitions $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(1)}, \lambda^{(2)}, \dots)$, $\lambda^{(k)} \in \mathcal{P}$, such that $\lambda^{(k)} \supset \lambda^{(k+1)}$ for all k and $\lambda^{(k)} = \emptyset$ for $k \gg 0$. We denote the set of all plane partitions by \mathcal{P} and for $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathcal{P}$ we set $|\boldsymbol{\lambda}| = \sum_i |\lambda^{(i)}|$.

We identify $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \mathcal{P}$ with the set of points $(i, j, k) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ such that $1 \leq j \leq \lambda_i^{(k)}$, $i, k \geq 1$.

For a plane partition $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(N)})$ we set

$$(\boldsymbol{\lambda})_{k,i} = (\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(k-1)}, (\lambda^{(k)})_{\leq i-1}, \emptyset, \emptyset, \dots), \quad (\boldsymbol{\lambda})^{k,i} = ((\lambda^{(k)})_{\geq i+1}, \lambda^{(k+1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(N)}, \emptyset, \emptyset, \dots),$$

and

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda} + \mathbf{1}_i^{(k)} = (\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(k)} + \mathbf{1}_i, \dots, \lambda^{(N)}, \emptyset, \emptyset, \dots).$$

For a node $\square = (i, j, k) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ we write $q^\square = q_3^i q_1^j q_2^k$. We also use

$$(3.2) \quad A(a) = \prod_{s=1}^3 \frac{1 - q_s^{-1}a}{1 - q_s a}.$$

The most basic example of a highest ℓ -weight module is the Macmahon module $\mathcal{M}(u, K)$ [FJMM1]. The Macmahon module $\mathcal{M}(u, K)$ has a basis $\{|\boldsymbol{\lambda}|\}$ labeled by the set of all plane partitions with the action of \mathcal{E} given by the following explicit formulas. Namely, we have

$$(3.3) \quad \langle \boldsymbol{\lambda} | \psi^\pm(z) | \boldsymbol{\lambda} \rangle = K^{1/2} \frac{1 - K^{-1}u/z}{1 - u/z} \prod_{\square \in \boldsymbol{\lambda}} A(q^{-\square}u/z)^{-1}.$$

If $\lambda + \mathbf{1}_i^{(k)}$ is a plane partition, then we have

$$(3.4) \quad \langle \lambda + \mathbf{1}_i^{(k)} | f(z) | \lambda \rangle = \frac{K^{1/2}}{1 - q_1^{-1}} \frac{1 - q_2^{-k} u/z}{1 - u/z} \frac{1 - q_3^{-i+1} q_2^{-k+1} u/z}{1 - q_3^{-i+1} q_2^{-k} u/z} \prod_{\square \in (\lambda)_{k,i}} A(q^{-\square} u/z)^{-1} \\ \times \delta(q_3^{-i} q_1^{-\lambda_i^{(k)} - 1} q_2^{-k} u/z),$$

$$(3.5) \quad \langle \lambda | e(z) | \lambda + \mathbf{1}_i^{(k)} \rangle = \frac{-1}{1 - q_1} \frac{1 - K^{-1} u/z}{1 - q_2^{-k} u/z} \frac{1 - q_3^{-i} q_2^{-k} u/z}{1 - q_3^{-i} q_2^{-k+1} u/z} \prod_{\square \in (\lambda)^{k,i}} A(q^{-\square} u/z)^{-1} \\ \times \delta(q_3^{-i} q_1^{-\lambda_i^{(k)} - 1} q_2^{-k} u/z).$$

All other matrix coefficients are zero.

For generic $K \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ (i.e. $K \neq q_3^m q_1^n$ for $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$) the Macmahon module is irreducible,

$$\mathcal{M}(u, K) = L(\Psi_{\mathcal{M}(u, K)}) , \quad \Psi_{\mathcal{M}(u, K)}(z) = K^{1/2} \frac{1 - K^{-1} u/z}{1 - u/z}.$$

Clearly, the Macmahon modules $\mathcal{M}(u, K)$, $u, K \in \mathbb{C}^*$, topologically generate the ring $\text{Rep } \mathcal{E}$.

Another important example of a highest ℓ -weight module is the Fock module

$$(3.6) \quad \mathcal{F}(u) = L(\Psi_{\mathcal{F}(u)}) , \quad \Psi_{\mathcal{F}(u)}(z) = q \frac{1 - q_2^{-1} u/z}{1 - u/z}.$$

The Fock module $\mathcal{F}(u)$ is the smallest highest ℓ -weight \mathcal{E} module. It has a basis labeled by partitions. The action of \mathcal{E} is obtained from formulas (3.3), (3.4), (3.5) for the action in the Macmahon module by specializing $K = q_2$ and forgetting all plane partitions $\lambda = (\lambda^{(1)}, \lambda^{(2)}, \dots)$ with $\lambda^{(2)} \neq \emptyset$.

The Fock module can be described also in terms of the vertical generators. The generators h_r^\perp act as a Heisenberg algebra on $\mathcal{F}(u)$,

$$(3.7) \quad [h_r^\perp, h_s^\perp] = \frac{q^r - q^{-r}}{r \kappa_r} \delta_{r+s, 0} \quad (r, s \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}).$$

For $r > 0$, h_r^\perp 's act as creation operators and h_{-r}^\perp 's as annihilation operators. Module $\mathcal{F}(u)$ is irreducible over this Heisenberg algebra. The generators $e^\perp(z), f^\perp(z)$ act by vertex operators,

$$(3.8) \quad e^\perp(z) = \frac{1 - q_2^{-1}}{\kappa_1} u \exp \left(- \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^r \kappa_r}{1 - q_2^r} h_r^\perp z^{-r} \right) \exp \left(- \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_2^r \kappa_r}{1 - q_2^r} h_{-r}^\perp z^r \right),$$

$$(3.9) \quad f^\perp(z) = \frac{1 - q_2}{\kappa_1} u^{-1} \exp \left(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{\kappa_r}{1 - q_2^r} h_r^\perp z^{-r} \right) \exp \left(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^r \kappa_r}{1 - q_2^r} h_{-r}^\perp z^r \right).$$

3.3. Dual modules. Along with \mathcal{O}_ε , we consider also a category $\mathcal{O}_\varepsilon^\vee$. It is defined similarly as \mathcal{O}_ε , replacing condition (iii) with

$$(iii)^\vee \quad V_n = 0 \text{ if } n \ll 0.$$

We define a lowest ℓ -weight module with lowest ℓ -weight $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_\varepsilon$ to be a cyclic \mathcal{E} module $V = \mathcal{E}v_0$ such that

$$\mathbf{p}_\nu v_0 = 0 \ (\nu_1 < 0), \quad \psi^\pm(z)v_0 = \Psi^\pm(z)v_0, \quad D^\perp v_0 = v_0.$$

The unique simple module with lowest ℓ -weight $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_\varepsilon$ belongs to $\mathcal{O}_\varepsilon^\vee$ and is denoted by $L^\vee(\Psi)$.

If $V \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon$ and $W \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon^\vee$, then the tensor product $V \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} W$ is a well defined \mathcal{E} module. (Note however that the tensor product in the opposite order $W \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} V$ is ill defined.) For an element $x \in \mathcal{E}$, the antipode $S^\perp(x)$ is well-defined on $W \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon^\vee$. This allows us to define an \mathcal{E} module structure on the graded dual space $W^* = \bigoplus_n W_n^*$ by setting $(xw^*)(w) = w^*(S^\perp(x)w)$, where $w^* \in W^*$, $w \in W$, $x \in \mathcal{E}$. The result is an object in \mathcal{O}_ε , which we denote by W^{*S^\perp} . Similarly, $(S^\perp)^{-1}(x)$ is well-defined on $V \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon$ so that $V^{*(S^\perp)^{-1}}$ is defined. With the assignments $\text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon^\vee \rightarrow \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon$, $W \mapsto W^{*S^\perp}$ and $\text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon \rightarrow \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon^\vee$, $V \mapsto V^{*(S^\perp)^{-1}}$, we obtain contravariant functors which are inverse to each other.

Lemma 3.1. *For $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_\varepsilon$, we have*

$$(3.10) \quad L^\vee(\Psi)^{*S^\perp} = L(\Psi^{-1}), \quad L(\Psi)^{(S^\perp)^{-1}} = L^\vee(\Psi^{-1}).$$

Proof. It is enough to prove the first equality. Let $W = L^\vee(\Psi)$. Since W^{*S^\perp} is simple, we can write $W^{*S^\perp} = L(\Phi)$ with some $\Phi \in \mathfrak{r}_\varepsilon$. Let w_0 be the lowest ℓ -weight vector of W and w_0^* the highest ℓ -weight vector of W^{*S^\perp} . There exists an \mathcal{E} linear map $W^{*S^\perp} \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} W \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ onto the trivial module \mathbb{C} , sending $w_0^* \otimes w_0$ to 1. On the other hand, by Lemma A.1 we have $\Delta^\perp \psi^\pm(z)(w_0^* \otimes w_0) = (\psi^\pm(z)w_0^*) \otimes (\psi^\pm(z)w_0)$. It follows that $1 = \Phi(z)\Psi(z)$. \square

Remark. The Fock module \mathcal{F}_u considered in our previous papers [FFJMM1], [FJMM1] is the dual Fock module

$$\mathcal{F}^\vee(u) = L^\vee\left(q^{-1} \frac{1 - q_2 u/z}{1 - u/z}\right) = (\mathcal{F}(q_2 u))^{*(S^\perp)^{-1}}.$$

\square

3.4. Category $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$. Consider now modules over the Borel subalgebra \mathcal{B}^\perp . Category $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ is defined by the same conditions (i)–(iii) as for category \mathcal{O}_ε , with \mathcal{B}^\perp modules in place of \mathcal{E} modules. We denote by $\text{Rep } \mathcal{B}^\perp$ the same completion of the Grothendieck ring of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ as for $\text{Rep } \mathcal{E}$, see (3.1).

In order to define highest ℓ -weight modules, we introduce the following subalgebras of \mathcal{B}^\perp .

$$(3.11) \quad \mathcal{B}_+^\perp = \langle \mathbf{p}_\nu \ (\nu_1 > 0, \ \nu_2 > 0) \rangle, \quad \mathcal{B}_-^\perp = \langle \mathbf{p}_\nu \ (\nu_1 < 0, \ \nu_2 \geq 0) \rangle$$

$$(3.12) \quad \mathcal{B}_0^\perp = \langle h_r \ (r > 0), \ C, C^\perp, D, D^\perp \rangle,$$

We have $\mathcal{B}_0^\perp \mathcal{B}_+^\perp = \mathcal{B}^\perp \cap \mathcal{B}$, $\mathcal{B}_-^\perp = \mathcal{B}^\perp \cap \overline{\mathcal{B}}$, and the triangular decomposition holds:

$$\mathcal{B}^\perp \simeq \mathcal{B}_-^\perp \otimes \mathcal{B}_0^\perp \otimes \mathcal{B}_+^\perp.$$

Let $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ denote the set of all rational functions $\Psi(z) \in \mathbb{C}(z)$ which are regular and non-zero at $z = \infty$. Let $\Psi^+(z) = \sum_{m \geq 0} \Psi_m^+ z^{-m} \in \mathbb{C}[[z^{-1}]]$ be its expansion at $z = \infty$.

A cyclic \mathcal{B}^\perp module $V = \mathcal{B}^\perp v_0$ is a highest ℓ -weight module of highest ℓ -weight $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ if

$$\mathcal{B}_+^\perp v_0 = \mathbb{C}v_0, \quad \psi^+(z)v_0 = \Psi^+(z)v_0, \quad D^\perp v_0 = v_0.$$

Similarly $V = \mathcal{B}^\perp v_0$ is a lowest ℓ -weight module with lowest ℓ -weight $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ if

$$\mathcal{B}_-^\perp v_0 = \mathbb{C}v_0, \quad \psi^+(z)v_0 = \Psi^+(z)v_0, \quad D^\perp v_0 = v_0.$$

The unique simple module with highest (resp. lowest) ℓ -weight Ψ is denoted by $L(\Psi)$ (resp. $L^\vee(\Psi)$). The duality relation (3.10) holds true for them as well.

We have the following result analogous to the one for \mathcal{E} modules [M]:

Lemma 3.2. *Let V be a simple \mathcal{B}^\perp module. Then $V \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ if and only if $V = L(\Psi)$ for some $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$. \square*

Consider highest ℓ -weight \mathcal{B}^\perp modules

$$M^+(u) = L(1 - u/z), \quad M^-(u) = L\left(\frac{1}{1 - u/z}\right).$$

Clearly, modules $M^+(u)$ and $M^-(u)$, $u \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, topologically generate the ring $\text{Rep } \mathcal{B}^\perp$.

We call $M^+(u)$ (resp. $M^-(u)$) the *positive* (resp. *negative*) *fundamental module*.

We have the restriction functor $\text{Res} : \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ which sends an \mathcal{E} module to its restriction to \mathcal{B}^\perp .

Lemma 3.3. *Functor $\text{Res} : \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ sends simple objects to simple objects. Hence the notation $L(\Psi)$ has an unambiguous meaning for $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{E}}$.*

Proof. The following proof is adapted from the one given in Proposition 3.5 of [HJ].

Let $V = \oplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} V_n$ be an object in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{E}}$. Fix n , and consider the set of operators $e_m : V_n \rightarrow V_{n+1}$ ($m > 0$). Since $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(V_n, V_{n+1})$ is finite dimensional, we have a linear relation $\sum_{j=a}^b c_j e_j|_{V_n} = 0$ where $c_j \in \mathbb{C}$ ($0 < a \leq j \leq b$) and $c_a c_b \neq 0$. Taking commutators with $h_{\pm 1}$ we obtain $\sum_{j=a}^b c_j e_{j+r}|_{V_n} = 0$ for all $r \in \mathbb{Z}$. It follows that operators $e_k|_{V_n}$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$) belong to the linear span of $\{e_m|_{V_n}\}_{m>0}$. By the same argument, operators $f_k|_{V_n}$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$) belong to the linear span of $\{f_m|_{V_n}\}_{m \geq 0}$.

It is clear now that any singular vector of V with respect to \mathcal{B}^\perp is also singular with respect to \mathcal{E} . It is also clear that if V is cyclic with respect to \mathcal{E} then it is cyclic with respect to \mathcal{B}^\perp . The assertion of the lemma follows from these. \square

Since $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp} \neq \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{E}}$, there are \mathcal{B}^\perp modules which are not obtained by restricting \mathcal{E} modules. For example, positive and negative fundamental modules are not restrictions of \mathcal{E} modules.

We use the linear maps

$$(3.13) \quad s_u : L(\Psi(z/u)) \rightarrow L(\Psi(z)), \quad \tau_a : L(a\Psi(z)) \rightarrow L(\Psi(z)),$$

where $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$, $u, a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, given as follows.

Both maps send highest ℓ -weight vectors to highest ℓ -weight vectors. In addition, s_u satisfies

$$s_u \circ x = u^{\text{hdeg } x} x \circ s_u \quad (\text{for homogeneous } x \in \mathcal{B}^\perp),$$

and the map τ_a satisfies

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_a \circ e_n^\perp &= e_n^\perp \circ \tau_a \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}), \\ \tau_a \circ h_r^\perp &= a^r h_r^\perp \circ \tau_a \quad (r > 0), \\ \tau_a \circ C^\perp &= a^{-1} C^\perp \circ \tau_a.\end{aligned}$$

We have $\tau_a \circ e_n = e_n \circ \tau_a$ ($n > 0$), $\tau_a \circ f_n = a f_n \circ \tau_a$ ($n \geq 0$) and $\tau_a \circ \psi^+(z) = a \psi^+(z) \circ \tau_a$.

Lemma 3.4. *For any $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$, the conditions above define maps s_u and τ_a . Moreover, s_u and τ_a are linear isomorphisms.* \square

3.5. The q -characters. Let $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{C}^\times]$ be the group ring of the multiplicative group \mathbb{C}^\times . We use the letter x_a to denote the element $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, so that $x_{ab} = x_a x_b$. For an object V of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$, we define its character by

$$\chi(V) = \sum_{(a,n) \in \text{wt}(V)} \dim V_{(a,n)} x_a t^n.$$

The character $\chi(V)$ belongs to the ring $\mathcal{X}_0 = \mathbb{Z}[\{x_a\}_{a \in \mathbb{C}^\times}, t][[t^{-1}]]$, and the map $\chi : \text{Rep } \mathcal{B}^\perp \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_0$ gives a ring homomorphism.

The q -character is a refined notion of the character. It is defined to be the generating function of the generalized eigenvalues of the commuting family of operators $\psi^+(z)$. In order to give the formal definition we prepare some notation.

For $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ we set $V_{(\Psi,n)} = V_\Psi \cap V_{(a,n)}$, where $a = \Psi_0^+$ and

$$V_\Psi = \left\{ v \in V \mid \exists N \text{ such that } (\psi_j^+ - \Psi_j^+)^N v = 0 \text{ for all } j \geq 1 \right\}.$$

If $V_{(\Psi,n)} \neq 0$, we say that (Ψ, n) is an ℓ -weight of V . The set of ℓ -weights of V is denoted by $\ell\text{wt}(V)$. We say that a subspace $W \subset V$ is ℓ -weighted if $W = \bigoplus_{(\Psi,n) \in \ell\text{wt}(V)} (V_{(\Psi,n)} \cap W)$.

We introduce indeterminates X_a labeled by $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, and set, cf. (3.2),

$$(3.14) \quad A_a = \prod_{s=1}^3 \frac{X_{q_s^{-1}a}}{X_{q_s a}}.$$

Note that $\{A_a\}_{a \in \mathbb{C}^\times}$ are algebraically independent.

For an element $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$, we define $\mathbf{m}(\Psi) \in \mathcal{X}$ as follows.

$$\mathbf{m}(\Psi) = x_a \frac{\prod_{i=1}^l X_{a_i}}{\prod_{j=1}^m X_{b_j}} \quad \text{if } \Psi(z) = a \frac{\prod_{i=1}^l (1 - a_i/z)}{\prod_{j=1}^m (1 - b_j/z)}.$$

Clearly \mathbf{m} is a group isomorphism from the multiplicative group $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ onto the group of monomials in $\{x_a, X_a^{\pm 1}\}_{a \in \mathbb{C}^\times}$.

We define the q -character of an object V of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ by setting

$$\chi_q(V) = \sum_{(\Psi,n) \in \ell\text{wt}(V)} \dim V_{(\Psi,n)} \cdot \mathbf{m}(\Psi) t^n.$$

It turns out that $\chi_q(V)$ belongs to the ring

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{Z}[\{X_a^{\pm 1}, x_a\}_{a \in \mathbb{C}^\times}, t][[t^{-1}]]$$

consisting of formal series in t^{-1} , whose coefficients are polynomials in $X_a^{\pm 1}, x_a$ ($a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$) and t . To see this it is enough to prove it in the case $V = L(\Psi)$ ($\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$). This will be done in Lemma 4.16.

Under the ring homomorphism $\overline{} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_0$ given by $\overline{X_a} = 1, \overline{x_a} = x_a, \overline{t} = t$, the q character specializes to the (ordinary) character, $\chi_q(V) = \chi(V)$.

Proposition 3.5. *The q character map $\chi_q : \text{Rep } \mathcal{B}^\perp \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is an injective ring homomorphism. In particular, $\text{Rep } \mathcal{B}^\perp$ is a commutative ring.*

Proof. The multiplicative property $\chi_q(V \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} W) = \chi_q(V)\chi_q(W)$ follows from Lemma A.1.

To show the injectivity, let $[V_0] - [V'_0] \in \text{Rep } \mathcal{B}^\perp$ be an element in the kernel of χ_q where $V_0, V'_0 \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$. Choose a term $\mathbf{m}(\Psi)t^n$ in $\chi_q(V_0) = \chi_q(V'_0)$ which has the highest power of t , and let $v_0 \in V_0$ and $v'_0 \in V'_0$ be eigenvectors of $\psi^+(z)$ corresponding to the eigenvalue $\Psi(z)$. Then the submodule of V_0 generated by v_0 has a quotient isomorphic to $L = L(\Psi)$. The same is true for v'_0 and V'_0 . Hence we can write $[V_0] = [L] + [V]$, $[V'_0] = [L] + [V']$ with some $V, V' \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$. Repeating this procedure, we obtain a sequence of objects $W_k, V_k, V'_k \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ ($k \geq 0$) such that $[V_{k-1}] = [W_k] + [V_k]$, $[V'_{k-1}] = [W_k] + [V'_k]$, and that the highest power of t in $\chi_q(V_k) = \chi_q(V'_k)$ is less than that of $\chi_q(V_{k-1})$. It follows that $[V_0], [V'_0]$ are both equal to $[\oplus_k W_k]$. \square

3.6. Examples of characters and q -characters. We give a few characters and q -characters.

The character and the q -character of the one-dimensional module $L(a)$, $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, are given by the formulas $\chi(L(a)) = \chi_q(L(a)) = x_a$.

Denote the Macmahon plane partition function by χ_0 :

$$\chi_0 = \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1 - t^{-j})^j}.$$

The character and the q -character of the Macmahon module are given by

$$(3.15) \quad \begin{aligned} \chi(\mathcal{M}(u, K)) &= x_{K^{1/2}} \times \chi_0, \\ \chi_q(\mathcal{M}(u, K)) &= x_{K^{1/2}} \frac{X_{K^{-1}u}}{X_u} \sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{P}} t^{-|\lambda|} \prod_{\square \in \lambda} A_{q^{-\square}u}^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

These formulas follow from formula (3.3) for the eigenvalues of $\psi^\pm(z)$ in the module $\mathcal{M}(u, K)$.

Similarly, the character and the q -character of the Fock module are given by

$$(3.16) \quad \chi(\mathcal{F}(u)) = x_q \times \frac{1}{\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1 - t^{-j})},$$

$$(3.17) \quad \chi_q(\mathcal{F}(u)) = x_q \frac{X_{q_2^{-1}u}}{X_u} \sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{P}} t^{-|\lambda|} \prod_{\square \in \lambda} A_{q^{-\square}u}^{-1}.$$

To compute the character and the q -character of the negative fundamental module, we first prove the following.

Proposition 3.6. *The negative fundamental module $M^-(u)$ is a limit of the Macmahon module modified by a one-dimensional module,*

$$M^-(u) = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} (L(K^{-1/2}) \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} \mathcal{M}(u, K)).$$

Proof. Extending the \mathcal{B}^\perp action on $L(K^{-1/2})$, we define the action of the generators of \mathcal{E} on it by setting $e(z) = f(z) = 0$ and $\psi^\pm(z) = K^{-1/2}$. Then all relations of \mathcal{E} are satisfied with the exception of $\psi_0^+ \psi_0^- = 1$. We use this action on $L(K^{-1/2})$ and the coproduct Δ^\perp to define the action of all generators of \mathcal{E} on $M = L(K^{-1/2}) \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} \mathcal{M}(u, K)$.

The underlying vector space of M has a basis labeled by plane partitions. From the formulas (3.3), (3.4), (3.5), we see that the matrix coefficients of $f(z)$ acting in M are independent of K , while those of $e(z)$ and $\psi^\pm(z)$ are polynomials in K^{-1} . Hence all generators have well defined limits as $K \rightarrow \infty$ and give a structure of a \mathcal{B}^\perp module on M .

We note that the limit of ψ_0^- is zero, in particular it is not invertible, so we do not get the structure of an \mathcal{E} -module on M .

Operator $\psi^\pm(z)$ have simple joint spectrum, and the non-zero matrix coefficients of e_r, f_n ($r > 0, n \geq 0$) remain non-zero in the limit. It follows that M is an irreducible \mathcal{B}^\perp module with highest ℓ -weight $(1 - u/z)^{-1}$, and hence coincides with $M^-(u)$. \square

Corollary 3.7. *The character and the q -character of the negative fundamental module are given by*

$$(3.18) \quad \begin{aligned} \chi(M^-(u)) &= \chi_0, \\ \chi_q(M^-(u)) &= \frac{1}{X_u} \sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{P}} t^{-|\lambda|} \prod_{\square \in \lambda} A_{q^{-\square_u}}^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By Proposition 3.6, $\chi_q(M^-(u))$ is obtained by taking the $K \rightarrow \infty$ limit of product of $x_{K^{-1/2}}$ and (3.15). \square

Proposition 3.8. *The character of the positive fundamental module is given by*

$$\chi(M^+(u)) = \chi_0.$$

Proof. We have $M^+(u) = (L^\vee((1 - u/z)^{-1}))^{*S^\perp}$ by (3.10), and it is clear that

$$\chi((L^\vee((1 - u/z)^{-1}))^{*S^\perp}) = \chi(L^\vee((1 - u/z)^{-1})) \Big|_{t \rightarrow t^{-1}} = \chi(L((1 - u/z)^{-1})).$$

Hence $\chi(M^+(u)) = \chi(M^-(u))$. \square

The q -character of positive fundamental module is very different from the q -character of negative fundamental module. We compute it later in Proposition 4.7 (see also Corollary 4.11).

4. FINITE TYPE MODULES

For a positive integer k , we say that a \mathcal{B}^\perp module V is k -finite if $\psi^+(z)$ has k distinct eigenvalues on V . Tensor product of a k_1 -finite module and a k_2 -finite module is at most $k_1 k_2$ -finite. We say V is of finite type if it is k -finite for some k . Certainly finite dimensional modules are of finite type. But there exist also infinite dimensional modules of finite type.

Denote by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}^{fin}$ the full subcategory of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ consisting of all finite type modules. This category is the subject of this section.

4.1. Modules with polynomial highest ℓ -weight. Consider highest ℓ -weight \mathcal{B}^\perp modules whose highest ℓ -weights are polynomials in z^{-1} :

$$(4.1) \quad M = L(\Psi), \quad \Psi(z) \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp} \cap \mathbb{C}[z^{-1}].$$

Abusing slightly the language, we say that M has a polynomial highest ℓ -weight. Such modules have special properties which play a key role in the subsequent construction.

Recall that the positive fundamental module $M^+(u)$ has a polynomial highest ℓ -weight.

The first property is polynomiality of currents acting on M . Introduce the notation for half currents

$$e_{>}(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n z^{-n}, \quad f_{\geq}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n z^{-n} \quad \in \mathcal{B}^\perp[[z^{-1}]].$$

Proposition 4.1. *Let M be as in (4.1). Then for each vector $w \in M$ we have*

$$(4.2) \quad e_{>}(z)w, f_{\geq}(z)w \in M \otimes \mathbb{C}[z^{-1}], \quad \psi^+(z)w \in \Psi(z) \cdot M \otimes \mathbb{C}[z^{-1}].$$

The second property is the existence of a tensor product with respect to Δ .

Proposition 4.2. *Let $V \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{E}}$ be an \mathcal{E} module, and let M be as in (4.1). Then the coproduct Δ gives a structure of \mathcal{B}^\perp module on the tensor product $V \otimes M$. Denoting this module by $V \otimes_{\Delta} M$ we have $V \otimes_{\Delta} M \simeq V \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} M$.*

The third property is concerned with the structure of submodules of $V \otimes_{\Delta} M$.

Proposition 4.3. *Let $V \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{E}}$ be an \mathcal{E} module, and let M be as in (4.1). Assume that V is irreducible with highest ℓ -weight vector v_0 . Then any proper submodule of $V \otimes_{\Delta} M$ has the form $V^{(0)} \otimes M$, where $V^{(0)}$ is an ℓ -weighted linear subspace of V which does not contain v_0 .*

Proofs of these Propositions are technical, so we defer them to Appendix. Proposition 4.1 appears as Lemma A.3, Proposition 4.2 as Lemma A.4 and Corollary A.6, and Proposition 4.3 as Lemma A.9, respectively.

4.2. Grading on M . Frenkel and Hernandez showed that positive fundamental modules for quantum affine algebras as vector spaces admit a grading with favorable properties (see [FH], Theorem 6.1). This was a key step in their proof of polynomiality of Q operators. We show here that an analogous grading exists in the case of various modules of quantum toroidal \mathfrak{gl}_1 algebra. In this section, our goal is Proposition 4.6 below which constructs the grading for modules with polynomial highest ℓ -weights.

In this subsection, we set

$$(4.3) \quad M = L(\Psi), \quad \Psi(z) = \prod_{j=1}^N (1 - u_j/z),$$

$$(4.4) \quad V = \mathcal{F}(u_1) \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} \cdots \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} \mathcal{F}(u_N).$$

We denote by w_M the highest ℓ -weight vector of M , and by $|\emptyset\rangle_V$ the tensor product of $|\emptyset\rangle \in \mathcal{F}(u_i)$. By Proposition 4.2, the tensor product $V \otimes_{\Delta} M$ with respect to Δ is a well-defined \mathcal{B}^\perp module. We begin with some lemmas.

Lemma 4.4. *Let $V_{\leq -1}$ denote the subspace of V in (4.4) consisting of vectors of principal degree ≤ -1 . Then the subspace $S = V_{\leq -1} \otimes M$ is a \mathcal{B}^\perp submodule of $V \otimes_{\Delta} M$.*

Proof. Since \mathcal{B}_+^\perp and \mathcal{B}_0^\perp do not increase the principal degree, it is enough to show that $\mathcal{B}_+^\perp S \subset S$. The algebra \mathcal{B}_+^\perp is generated by e_n ($n \geq 1$), e_{-r}^\perp ($r \geq 2$) and $[e_0, e_2]$. We show $\Delta(x)S \subset S$ where x is one of these elements.

First consider the case of e_n ($n \geq 1$). We have for $v \otimes w \in S$

$$\Delta(e_{>}(z))(v \otimes w) = (e(z)v \otimes \psi^+(z)w)_{>} + v \otimes e_{>}(z)w,$$

where $(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_n z^{-n})_{>} = \sum_{n > 0} a_n z^{-n}$. The second term in the right hand side belongs to S . The first term also does if $\text{pdeg } v < -1$. Suppose $\text{pdeg } v = -1$. We may assume that $v = |\emptyset\rangle \otimes \cdots \otimes |\square\rangle \otimes \cdots \otimes |\emptyset\rangle$, where $|\square\rangle \in \mathcal{F}(u_i)$ is a vector of degree -1 . Using (A.1) in Appendix, we find

$$e(z)v \in \mathbb{C}|\emptyset\rangle_V \times \delta(u_i/z) \prod_{j=i+1}^N \frac{q - q^{-1}u_j/z}{1 - u_j/z}.$$

On the other hand, Proposition 4.1 tells that $\psi^+(z)w$ is divisible by $\Psi(z)$. Hence the first term vanishes.

Next consider $\Delta(e_{-r}^\perp)(v \otimes w)$ ($r \geq 2$). This vector is a sum of terms of the form (A.22) applied to $v \otimes w$. We are concerned only with terms whose first component is proportional to $|\emptyset\rangle_V$. Then the first component produces a delta function $\delta(u_i/z_{j'_1})$, while the second component contains $\psi^+(z_{j'_1})$. (Note that from the bilinear relation between $\psi^+(z)$ and $e(z)$ we have $(\text{ad } e_0)^k(\psi^+(z)) \in \mathcal{B}^\perp[z^{-1}]\psi^+(z)\mathcal{B}^\perp[z^{-1}]$ for any $k \geq 1$.) Hence all such terms vanish.

The case of $[e_0, e_2]$ is quite similar. □

Lemma 4.5. *There exists a linear operator $\Phi \in \text{End } M$ with the following properties.*

$$(4.5) \quad \Phi \text{ preserves the principal grading,}$$

$$(4.6) \quad \Phi \circ x = q_2^{-\nu_2} x \circ \Phi \quad (x \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp \cap \mathcal{E}_{\nu_1, \nu_2}),$$

$$(4.7) \quad \Phi \circ \bar{\psi}^+(z) = \bar{\psi}^+(q_2 z) \circ \Phi \quad \text{where } \bar{\psi}^+(z) = \Psi(z)^{-1} \psi^+(z).$$

Moreover Φ is diagonalizable. Its eigenvalues have the form q_2^m ($m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$), and the eigenspace of q_2^0 is spanned by w_M .

Proof. We retain the notation of Lemma 4.4. In the quotient $(V \otimes_{\Delta} M)/S$, the image of $|\emptyset\rangle_V \otimes w_M$ generates a submodule with irreducible quotient $L(\tilde{\Psi})$, where $\tilde{\Psi}(z) = q^N \Psi(q_2 z)$. By (3.13), we have an isomorphism as a vector space

$$\Phi_1 = s_{q_2}^{-1} \circ \tau_{q^N} : L(\tilde{\Psi}) \longrightarrow L(\Psi) = M.$$

By comparing the characters, we find that there is an isomorphism of \mathcal{B}^{\perp} modules

$$\Phi_2 : (V \otimes_{\Delta} M)/S \xrightarrow{\sim} L(\tilde{\Psi}).$$

Let further Φ_3 denote the composition of the natural maps

$$M \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}|\emptyset\rangle_V \otimes M \hookrightarrow V \otimes_{\Delta} M \longrightarrow (V \otimes_{\Delta} M)/S.$$

We set $\Phi = \text{const.} \Phi_1 \circ \Phi_2 \circ \Phi_3$, choosing $\text{const.} \in \mathbb{C}^{\times}$ so that $\Phi w_M = w_M$. By construction Φ preserves the principal grading, and we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi \circ e_r &= q_2^{-r} e_r \circ \Phi \quad (r > 0), \\ \Phi \circ e_{-r}^{\perp} &= q_2^{-1} e_{-r}^{\perp} \circ \Phi \quad (r > 0), \\ \Phi \circ [e_0, e_2] &= q_2^{-2} [e_0, e_2] \circ \Phi, \\ \Phi \circ \psi^+(z) &= \psi^+(q_2 z) \circ \Phi \times \frac{\Psi(z)}{\Psi(q_2 z)}. \end{aligned}$$

We have proved (4.5), (4.6), (4.7).

In order to prove that Φ is diagonalizable, we use that the dual right module M^* is generated from the lowest ℓ -weight vector w_M^* by \mathcal{B}_+^{\perp} . We have $w_M^* \Phi = w_M^*$. Formula (4.6) means that any non-zero vector of the form $w_M^* x_1 \cdots x_k$, where $x_i \in \mathcal{B}_+^{\perp}$ are homogeneous elements, is an eigenvector of Φ with eigenvalue $q_2^{\sum_{i=1}^k \text{hdeg } x_i}$. Since they span M^* , we conclude that Φ is diagonalizable on M , and that all eigenvalues have the form q_2^m , $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. In particular, the eigenspace for $m = 0$ is spanned by w_M . \square

Proposition 4.6. *Let M be as in (4.3). Then it admits a grading $M = \oplus_{m \geq 0} M[m]$ as vector space, with the following properties: for all $m \geq 0$ we have*

$$(4.8) \quad xM[m] \subset M[m - \text{hdeg } x] \quad (\forall x \in \mathcal{B}_+^{\perp}),$$

$$(4.9) \quad \overline{\psi}_n^+ M[m] \subset M[m - n] \quad (\forall n \geq 0),$$

$$(4.10) \quad yM[m] \subset \sum_{j=0}^{-N \text{pdeg } y} M[m - \text{hdeg } y + j] \quad (\forall y \in \mathcal{B}_-^{\perp}),$$

$$(4.11) \quad M[m] = \oplus_{n \leq 0} M[m] \cap M_n, \quad M[0] = \mathbb{C}w_M.$$

Here x, y are assumed to be homogeneous elements, and we set $\Psi(z)^{-1} \psi^+(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \overline{\psi}_n^+ z^{-n}$.

Proof. Let $M[m]$ denote the eigenspace of Φ relative to the eigenvalue q_2^m . Then $M = \oplus_{m=0}^{\infty} M[m]$. The properties (4.8), (4.9) and (4.11) are immediate consequences of Lemma 4.5. Note that (4.9) implies

$$(4.12) \quad \psi_n^+ M[m] \subset \sum_{j=0}^N M[m - n + j].$$

Let us prove (4.10). For each $y \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp$, statement (4.10) is reduced to the following statement:

(4.13) For all $m \geq 0$ and all homogeneous elements $x \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp$ we have

$$[x, y]M[m] \subset \sum_{j=0}^{-N \text{pdeg } y} M[m - \text{hdeg}(xy) + j].$$

To see that (4.13) implies (4.10), take $v \in M[m] \cap M_n$ and write $yv = \sum_{l \geq 0} w_l$, $w_l \in M[l]$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $\text{pdeg } y < 0$. Since M is irreducible, for any l_0 such that $w_{l_0} \neq 0$ we can take an $x \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp$ satisfying $xv = 0$ and $xw_{l_0} = w_M$. On the other hand, (4.13) implies

$$\sum_{l \geq 0} xw_l = xyv = [x, y]v \in \sum_{j=0}^{-N \text{pdeg } y} M[m - \text{hdeg}(xy) + j].$$

Since $xw_{l_0} \in M[l_0 - \text{hdeg } x]$, we must have $m - \text{hdeg } y \leq l_0 \leq m - \text{hdeg } y - N \text{pdeg } y$. This implies (4.10).

Note that if (4.10) holds for y_1, y_2 then it holds for $y_1 y_2$. Hence it suffices to consider the case where y is a generator of \mathcal{B}_+^\perp .

Consider the case $y = f_n$ ($n \geq 0$). If $x = e_r$ ($r \geq 1$), then $[e_r, f_n] = \kappa_1^{-1} \psi_{r+n}^+$, hence (4.9) applies. Next we take $x = e_{-r}^\perp$ ($r \geq 2$) or $x = [e_0, e_2]$. If we set $H = \sum_{j \geq 0} \mathbb{C} \psi_j^+$, then from the bilinear relation between e 's and ψ^+ 's we obtain $\mathcal{B}_+^\perp H = H \mathcal{B}_+^\perp$ and $\text{ad } e_0(\mathcal{B}_+^\perp H) \subset \mathcal{B}_+^\perp H$. With the aid of these relations we find that $[e_{-r}^\perp, f_n] \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp H$ and $[[e_0, e_2], f_n] \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp H$. Then (4.8) and (4.9) apply, and therefore (4.13) holds for $y = f_n$. In particular, if (4.13) is true for y then it is true also for $[f_0, y]$. Hence (4.13) holds for all y in the subalgebra $\mathcal{N}_+^\perp = \langle \mathbf{p}_{-\nu_1, \nu_2} (\nu_1, \nu_2 \geq 1) \rangle$.

It remains to show (4.13) for $y = \psi_k^\perp$ ($k \geq 1$), or equivalently for $y = h_k^\perp$ ($k \geq 1$) which are simpler to work with. Let us consider the case $x = e_{-r}^\perp$ ($r \geq 2$) by induction on r . The commutator $[x, h_k^\perp]$ is proportional to e_{-r+k}^\perp . If $r \geq k$ then (4.8) and (4.9) apply, and if $r < k$ then the induction hypothesis applies. To verify the cases $x = e_n$ ($n \geq 2$) and $[e_0, e_2]$, it is sufficient to note the following. Suppose that the second line of (4.13) holds for $x \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp$ and $y = h_k^\perp$, then the same holds for $[h_1, x]$. This is because $[[h_1, x], h_k^\perp] \in \mathbb{C}[h_1, [x, h_k^\perp]] + \mathbb{C}[x, e_k^\perp]$ and $e_k^\perp \in \mathcal{N}_+^\perp$.

Proof of (4.10) is now complete. \square

Remark. Let $\langle h_n \rangle_M$ denote the eigenvalue of h_n on the highest ℓ -weight vector of M , and set $\bar{h}_{n,M} = h_n - \langle h_n \rangle_M$. Then (4.9) is equivalent to

$$\bar{h}_{n,M} M[m] \subset M[m - n] \quad (\forall n \geq 1).$$

\square

4.3. 1-finite modules. We use Proposition 4.6 to study the structure of the module M .

We start with positive fundamental modules.

Proposition 4.7. *Module $M^+(u)$ is 1-finite. We have*

$$(4.14) \quad \chi_q(M^+(u)) = X_u \times \chi(M^+(u)) = X_u \times \chi_0.$$

Proof. For each $n \leq 0$, we take a basis of $M^+(u)_n$ by choosing a basis from each component $M[m] \cap M^+(u)_n$, $m \geq 0$. In this basis, $\overline{\psi}^+(z) = \psi^+(z)/(1 - u/z)$ is represented by a triangular matrix with 1 on the diagonal by Proposition 4.6. Therefore $\psi^+(z)$ has only one eigenvalue $1 - u/z$, and $\chi_q(M^+(u))$ has the stated form. \square

Remark. It is instructive to think of the result (4.14) as a formal limit of the q -character of the Macmahon module. Namely, rescaling u to Ku in (3.15) and demanding the rule $\lim_{K \rightarrow 0} X_{Ku} = \lim_{K \rightarrow 0} A_{Ku} = 1$, we have formally

$$\chi_q(M^+(u)) = \lim_{K \rightarrow 0} x_{K^{1/2}}^{-1} \chi_q(\mathcal{M}(Ku, K)).$$

Corollary 4.8. *Let $M = L(\Psi)$, $\Psi = \prod_{j=1}^N (1 - u_j/z)$. Then M is 1-finite.* \square

The positive fundamental modules have the following description.

Proposition 4.9. *Module $M^+(u)$ is the unique cyclic \mathcal{B}^\perp module generated by v_0 satisfying*

$$(4.15) \quad \mathcal{B}_+^\perp v_0 = \mathbb{C}v_0, \quad \psi^+(z)v_0 = (1 - u/z)v_0, \quad \mathbf{p}_{-n,l}v_0 = 0 \quad (1 \leq n \leq l).$$

Proof. Suppose $1 \leq n \leq l$, and let $v = \mathbf{p}_{-n,l}v_0$. By (4.10) we have $v \in \sum_{j=0}^n M[-l+j]$. Since $M[m] = 0$ for $m < 0$, $M[0] = \mathbb{C}v_0$ and $n \geq 1$, we obtain $v = 0$. Therefore the relations (4.15) are satisfied in $M^+(u)$.

Let $\widetilde{M}^+(u)$ denote the cyclic \mathcal{B}^\perp module defined by the relations (4.15). Then there is a surjective morphism $\widetilde{M}^+(u) \rightarrow M^+(u)$. Since $\widetilde{M}^+(u)$ is spanned by ordered monomials of $\mathbf{p}_{-n,l}$ with $0 \leq l < n$ applied to v_0 (see Theorem 2.1), we have

$$\chi(\widetilde{M}^+(u)) \ll \chi_0.$$

The right hand side equals $\chi(M^+(u))$ by Proposition 3.8. Hence the two modules coincide. \square

Finally, we show that arbitrary tensor products of fundamental modules are irreducible. In the case of quantum affine algebras, this result is due to [FH]. Our proof below is different from theirs and is equally applicable to that case.

Proposition 4.10. *For any $u_1, \dots, u_N \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, the tensor product $M^+(u_1) \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} \dots \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} M^+(u_N)$ is irreducible. Hence it is isomorphic to $L(\prod_{j=1}^N (1 - u_j/z))$.*

Proof. Set $M = M^+(u_1) \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} \dots \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} M^+(u_N)$. By Corollary 4.8, M is 1-finite. The dual module $M^\vee = (M)^{*(S^\perp)^{-1}}$ is isomorphic to $M^{-\vee}(u_N) \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} \dots \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} M^{-\vee}(u_1)$. By an analog of Corollary 3.7 for lowest ℓ -weight modules, we have $\chi_q(M^\vee) = \mathbf{m}(\Psi)^{-1}(1 + \dots)$, where $\Psi(z) = \prod_{j=1}^N (1 - u_j/z)$ and \dots stands for a sum of non-trivial monomials in the A_a 's.

Suppose that M^\vee has a non-trivial submodule M_1^\vee . From the structure of $\chi_q(M^\vee)$ mentioned above, we see that either M_1^\vee or M^\vee/M_1^\vee has a singular vector of ℓ -weight $\Phi(z)^{-1}$ different from $\Psi(z)^{-1}$. Let $M_1 \subset M$ denote the orthogonal complement of M_1^\vee . From Lemma 3.1, we conclude that either M/M_1 or M_1 has the ℓ -weight $\Phi(z)$. Hence M has two different ℓ -weights $\Psi(z)$ and $\Phi(z)$. This is a contradiction. Therefore M^\vee is irreducible, and hence M is irreducible. \square

Corollary 4.11. *Let $M = L(\Psi)$, $\Psi = \prod_{j=1}^N (1 - u_j/z)$. Then the q -character of M is given by*

$$\chi_q(M) = \chi_0^N \prod_{j=1}^N X_{u_j}.$$

□

4.4. 2-finite modules. Now we proceed to discussing 2-finite modules. Introduce the module

$$N^+(u) = L(\Psi_{N^+(u)}), \quad \Psi_{N^+(u)}(z) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^3 (1 - q_i^{-1}u/z)}{1 - u/z}.$$

Our goal in this subsection is to prove Theorem 4.13 below.

We make use of a construction similar to the one used in the proof of Lemma 4.4. Let $\mathcal{F}(u)$ be the Fock module (3.6) with the highest weight vector $|\emptyset\rangle$. Let $\mathcal{F}(u)_{\leq -2}$ be the subspace of $\mathcal{F}(u)$ of principal degree ≤ -2 . Set further $M(u) = M^+(q_3^{-1}u) \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} M^+(q_1^{-1}u)$. By Proposition 4.10, $M(u)$ is a 1-finite module $L(\Psi)$ with highest ℓ -weight $\Psi(z) = (1 - q_3^{-1}u/z)(1 - q_1^{-1}u/z)$. We consider the module $V = \mathcal{F}(u) \otimes_{\Delta} M(u)$ and its linear subspace $S = \mathcal{F}(u)_{\leq -2} \otimes M(u)$. In the following, $|\square\rangle$ stands for the vector $|\lambda\rangle \in \mathcal{F}(u)$ for the partition $\lambda = (1)$.

Lemma 4.12. *Notation being as above, S is a \mathcal{B}^\perp submodule of V .*

Proof. Obviously S is invariant under the action of $\mathcal{B}_-^\perp \mathcal{B}_0^\perp$. We show that $\mathcal{B}_+^\perp S \subset S$. Let $v \in \mathcal{F}(u)_{\leq -2}$ and $w \in M(u)$. Then we have

$$(4.16) \quad e_>(z)(v \otimes w) = (e(z)v \otimes \psi^+(z)w)_> + v \otimes e_>(z)w.$$

The second term in the right hand side belongs to S . The first term also does unless $\text{pdeg } v = -2$. If this is the case, then $e(z)v \in (\mathbb{C}\delta(q_1^{-1}u/z) + \mathbb{C}\delta(q_3^{-1}u/z))|\square\rangle$. On the other hand, by Lemma A.3 and the definition of $M(u)$, $\psi^+(q_3^{-1}u) = \psi^+(q_1^{-1}u) = 0$ hold on $M(u)$. Therefore the first term vanishes and (4.16) belongs to S .

By the same argument as in the proof of Lemma 4.4, we see also that $e_{-r}^\perp(v \otimes w) \in S$ for $r > 0$ and $[e_0, e_2](v \otimes w) \in S$. □

Theorem 4.13. *Module $N^+(u)$ is 2-finite. Its q -character is given by*

$$(4.17) \quad \chi_q(N^+(u)) = \chi_0^2 \left(\frac{\prod_{i=1}^3 X_{q_i^{-1}u}}{X_u} + t^{-1} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^3 X_{q_i u}}{X_u} \right) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^3 X_{q_i^{-1}u}}{X_u} (1 + t^{-1} A_u^{-1}) \chi_0^2.$$

Proof. Set $N = V/S$. As a linear space we have $N = N_0 \oplus N_1$, where $N_0 = \mathbb{C}|\emptyset\rangle \otimes M(u)$, $N_1 = \mathbb{C}|\square\rangle \otimes M(u)$ (we omit writing mod S). Let $P_i : N \rightarrow N_i$ ($i = 0, 1$) be the projection.

We have

$$\psi^+(z)(|\emptyset\rangle \otimes w) = a_0(z)|\emptyset\rangle \otimes \psi^+(z)w, \quad \psi^+(z)(|\square\rangle \otimes w) = a_1(z)|\square\rangle \otimes \psi^+(z)w,$$

where

$$(4.18) \quad a_0(z) = q \frac{1 - q_2^{-1}u/z}{1 - u/z}, \quad a_1(z) = a_0(z) \prod_{i=1}^3 \frac{1 - q_i u/z}{1 - q_i^{-1}u/z}.$$

Hence N_0, N_1 are generalized eigenspaces of $\psi^+(z)$ with eigenvalues

$$(4.19) \quad \Psi_0(z) = q \frac{\prod_{i=1}^3 (1 - q_i^{-1} u/z)}{1 - u/z}, \quad \Psi_1(z) = q \frac{\prod_{i=1}^3 (1 - q_i u/z)}{1 - u/z},$$

respectively.

It is easy to see that for all $x = e_n$ ($n \geq 1$), e_{-r}^\perp ($r \geq 2$) and $[e_0, e_2]$ we have

$$(4.20) \quad x(|\emptyset\rangle \otimes w) = |\emptyset\rangle \otimes xw,$$

$$(4.21) \quad P_1 x(|\square\rangle \otimes w) = |\square\rangle \otimes xw.$$

Similarly we compute

$$f_{\geq}(z)(|\square\rangle \otimes w) = (\psi^-(z)|\square\rangle \otimes f(z)w)_{\geq} = |\square\rangle \otimes (a_1^-(z)f(z)w)_{\geq},$$

$$P_0 f_{\geq}(z)(|\emptyset\rangle \otimes w) = (\psi^-(z)|\emptyset\rangle \otimes f(z)w)_{\geq} = |\emptyset\rangle \otimes (a_0^-(z)f(z)w)_{\geq},$$

where $a_i^-(z)$ denotes the expansion of the rational function $a_i(z)$ at $z = 0$. Let $\langle h_r \rangle_M$ be the eigenvalue of h_r on the highest weight vector w_0 of $M(u)$. Set $\bar{h}_{r,M} = h_r - \langle h_r \rangle_M$ and

$$U_0 = \exp\left(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (1 - q_2^r) \bar{h}_{r,M} u^{-r}\right), \quad U_1 = U_0 \exp\left(-\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \kappa_r \bar{h}_{r,M} u^{-r}\right).$$

Since $\bar{h}_{r,M}$'s are nilpotent, operators U_i have a well defined action on $M(u)$, and we can write $a_i^-(z)f(z) = q^{-1}U_i f(z)U_i^{-1}$. Namely, for $y = f_n$ with $n \geq 0$ we obtain

$$(4.22) \quad y(|\square\rangle \otimes w) = q^{-1}|\square\rangle \otimes U_1 y U_1^{-1} w,$$

$$(4.23) \quad P_0 y(|\emptyset\rangle \otimes w) = q^{-1}|\emptyset\rangle \otimes U_0 y U_0^{-1} w.$$

With a similar computation we have the same equations for $y = \psi_r^{+, \perp}$ ($r > 0$).

Now we show that N is irreducible. Let $W \subset N$ be a non-zero \mathcal{B}^\perp submodule. We have the decomposition into ℓ -weight spaces $W = W_0 \oplus W_1$, $W_i = W \cap N_i$. Using (4.20), (4.21), and the irreducibility of $M(u)$ which follows from Proposition 4.10, we obtain either $|\emptyset\rangle \otimes w_0 \in W_0$ or $|\square\rangle \otimes w_0 \in W_1$. It is easy to see that one implies the other, and hence both are satisfied. Since $U_i \mathcal{B}^\perp U_i^{-1} w_0 = M(u)$, (4.22), (4.23) imply that $W_i = N_i$, $i = 0, 1$. Hence $W = N$.

Comparing the highest ℓ -weight, we conclude that $N = \tau_{q^{-1}}(N^+(u))$. The assertion about the q -character is clear from (4.19) and the proof above. \square

Remark. Formula (4.17) is equivalent to an identity in the Grothendieck ring $\text{Rep } \mathcal{B}^\perp$,

$$(4.24) \quad [N^+(u)][M^+(u)] = \prod_{i=1}^3 [M^+(q_i^{-1}u)] + \left(\prod_{i=1}^3 [M^+(q_i u)]\right) \{-1\}.$$

Here $[V]$ means the class of V in $\text{Rep } \mathcal{B}^\perp$, and $V\{d\}$ stands for the module where D^\perp acts as $q^d D^\perp$. The short exact sequence corresponding to (4.24) reads

$$0 \longrightarrow \left(\otimes_{i=1}^3 M^+(q_i u)\right) \{-1\} \longrightarrow N^+(u) \otimes M^+(u) \longrightarrow \otimes_{i=1}^3 M^+(q_i^{-1}u) \longrightarrow 0$$

where $\otimes = \otimes_{\Delta^\perp}$. \square

We show that the module $N^+(u)$ also possesses the grading similar to the one established in Proposition 4.6 for modules with polynomial highest ℓ -weight.

Proposition 4.14. *Let $N^+(u) = N_0 \oplus N_1$ be the decomposition into ℓ -weight spaces, where N_0 corresponds to the highest ℓ -weight. Then there exist gradings $N_0 = \bigoplus_{m=0}^{\infty} N_0[m]$, $N_1 = \bigoplus_{m=1}^{\infty} N_1[m]$ as vector space, with the following properties:*

$$(4.25) \quad xN_0[m] \subset N_0[m - \text{hdeg } x] \quad (x \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp),$$

$$(4.26) \quad xN_1[m] \subset N_1[m - \text{hdeg } x] + \sum_{j=0}^m N_0[j] \quad (x \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp),$$

$$(4.27) \quad \overline{\psi}_{r,i}^+ N_i[m] \subset N_i[m - r] \quad (r > 0, i = 0, 1),$$

$$(4.28) \quad yN_0[m] \subset \sum_{j=0}^{m-\text{hdeg } y-2\text{pdeg } y} N_0[j] + \sum_{j=1}^{m-2\text{pdeg } y-1} N_1[j] \quad (y \in \mathcal{B}_-^\perp),$$

$$(4.29) \quad yN_1[m] \subset \sum_{j=1}^{m-\text{hdeg } y-2\text{pdeg } y} N_1[j] \quad (y \in \mathcal{B}_-^\perp).$$

Here x, y are assumed to be homogeneous, and

$$\Psi_i(z)^{-1} \psi^+(z) = \sum_{r \geq 0} \overline{\psi}_{r,i}^+ z^{-r},$$

where $\Psi_i(z)$ are given by (4.19).

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 4.13, We use the realization of $N^+(u)$ as a quotient of $\mathcal{F}(u) \otimes_\Delta M(u)$, $M(u) = M^+(q_3^{-1}u) \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} M^+(q_1^{-1}u)$. We have $N_0 = |\emptyset\rangle \otimes M(u)$ and $N_1 = |\square\rangle \otimes M(u)$. Using the grading $M(u) = \bigoplus_{m=0}^{\infty} M[m]$ in Proposition 4.6, we define

$$N_0[m] = |\emptyset\rangle \otimes M[m], \quad N_1[m] = |\square\rangle \otimes M[m-1].$$

Then (4.27) holds by definition. From (4.8), (4.20) and (4.21) we obtain $P_i x N_i[m] \subset N_i[m - \text{hdeg } x]$ for $i = 0, 1$ and $x = e_n, e_{-r}^\perp, [e_0, e_2]$. Take $w \in M[m-1]$. Using $e(z)|\square\rangle = \alpha \delta(u/z)|\emptyset\rangle$ ($\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^\times$) we compute

$$P_0 \Delta(e_>(z))(|\square\rangle \otimes w) = \alpha \frac{u/z}{1 - u/z} |\emptyset\rangle \otimes \psi^+(u)w.$$

Using (4.12), we get $P_0 e_n N_1[m] \subset \sum_{j=0}^m N_0[j]$. We have also

$$\begin{aligned} P_0 \Delta((\text{ad } e_0)^{r-1} e_1)(|\square\rangle \otimes w) &\in \sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \sum_{p \geq 1} \mathbb{C} |\emptyset\rangle \otimes (\text{ad } e_0)^{j-1} \text{ad } \psi_p^+ (\text{ad } e_0)^{r-1-j} e_1 \cdot w \\ &\quad + \mathbb{C} |\emptyset\rangle \otimes \sum_{p \geq 1} (\text{ad } e_0)^{r-1} \psi_p^+ \cdot w, \end{aligned}$$

which implies $P_0 e_{-r}^\perp N_1[m] \subset \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} N_0[j]$. Arguing similarly for $[e_0, e_2]$, we find that (4.25), (4.26) are satisfied for $x \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp$. The general case $x \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp$ follows from this by applying $\text{ad } h_1$ and using (4.27).

It remains to show (4.28) and (4.29). From (4.10), (4.22) and (4.23), we obtain

$$P_{iy}N_i[m] \subset \sum_{j=0}^{m-\text{hdeg } y - 2 \text{ pdeg } y} N_i[j] \quad (i = 0, 1, y = f_n, \psi_r^{+, \perp}).$$

Also, by a computation similar to the one for $P_0e_nN_1[m]$ given above, we can treat the case $P_1f_nN_0[m]$. Let us consider $P_1\psi_r^{+, \perp}N_0[m]$. For $w \in M[m]$ we are to compute

$$P_1[\Delta f(z_1), \dots [\Delta f(z_{r-1}), \Delta f(z_r)] \dots](|\emptyset\rangle \otimes w)$$

and take the coefficient of $z_1^1 z_2^0 \dots z_{r-1}^0 z_r^{-1}$. Writing $\text{ad } X = L(X) - R(X)$, where $L(X)$ (resp. $R(X)$) signifies the left (resp. right) multiplication, we obtain sums of terms

$$\left(\prod_{k=j+1}^r a_0^-(z_k) - \prod_{k=j+1}^r a_1^-(z_k) \right) |\square\rangle \otimes A_1 \dots A_{j-1} \text{ad } f(z_{j+1}) \dots \text{ad } f(z_{r-1}) f(z_r) \cdot w \quad (1 \leq j \leq r-1),$$

and $|\square\rangle \otimes A_1 \dots A_{r-1} 1 \cdot w$ for $j = r$. Here $a_i^-(z)$ are the expansions of $a_i(z)$ in (4.18) at $z = 0$, and $A_k = a_1^-(z_k)L(f(z_k)) - a_0^-(z_k)R(f(z_k))$. From these we can check that $P_1\psi_r^{+, \perp}N_0[m] \subset \sum_{j=1}^{m+2r-1} N_1[j]$. \square

4.5. More on q -characters. We discuss the combinatorics of q -characters.

The following lemma, which explains the role of A_a , is a direct analog of Lemma 3.1 in [Y].

Lemma 4.15. *Let $V \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon$ and let Ψ, Φ be ℓ -weights of V . Assume that $(f(z)V_{(\Psi, n)}) \cap V_{(\Phi, m)} \neq 0$. Then $m = n - 1$, and there exists an $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ such that $\mathbf{m}(\Phi) = \mathbf{m}(\Psi)A_a^{-1}$. Moreover, there exist bases $\{v_k\}$ and $\{w_l\}$ of the ℓ -weight spaces $V_{(\Psi, n)}$ and $V_{(\Phi, m)}$, respectively, such that*

$$f(z)v_k = \sum_l P_{k,l}(\partial_a) \delta(a/z) w_l + \dots$$

Here $P_{k,l}(\partial_a)$ is a polynomial in $\partial_a = \partial/\partial a$ of degree at most $k + l - 2$, and \dots stands for a sum of terms which belong to ℓ -weight spaces other than $V_{(\Phi, m)}$.

A similar lemma holds for the action of $e(z)$ with the replacement of A_a^{-1} by A_a and of equation $m = n - 1$ by $m = n + 1$.

In the following, for $\Psi(z) = p(z)/q(z) \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ with $p(z), q(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z^{-1}]$, we set $d(\Psi) = \deg_{z^{-1}} p - \deg_{z^{-1}} q$.

Lemma 4.16. *Let $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ and $V = L(\Psi)$. Then the q -character of V has the form*

$$(4.30) \quad \chi_q(V) = \mathbf{m}(\Psi) \left(1 + \sum_i \mathbf{m}_i \right) \chi_0^{\max(d(\Psi), 0)},$$

where each monomial \mathbf{m}_i is a product of $t^{-1}A_a^{-1}$'s.

Proof. If $d(\Psi) \leq 0$, then V is a subquotient of a tensor product of several Macmahon modules $\mathcal{M}(u, K)$ and negative fundamental modules $M^-(u)$. The q -characters of $\mathcal{M}(u, K)$ and $M^-(u)$ have the required form, see (3.15) and (3.18). Hence the lemma is true in this case.

If $d(\Psi) > 0$, then V is a subquotient of a tensor product of several Macmahon modules with a module which has a polynomial highest ℓ -weight. Then the lemma follows from Proposition 4.3. \square

We have the classification of 1-finite modules.

Proposition 4.17. *Let $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ and $V = L(\Psi)$. Then V is 1-finite if and only if V has polynomial highest ℓ -weight.*

Proof. It suffices to prove the ‘only if’ part.

Suppose $d(\Psi) \leq 0$. From (4.30), V is 1-finite if and only if it is one-dimensional. It is easy to see that one-dimensional modules are exactly $L(a)$, $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. Hence the assertion is true in this case.

Let $d(\Psi) > 0$. We can write $\Psi(z) = \Psi_1(z)\Psi_2(z)$ where $\Psi_1(z) \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{E}}$, $\Psi_2(z) \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp} \cap \mathbb{C}[z^{-1}]$. Set $W = L(\Psi_1)$ and $M = L(\Psi_2)$. In view of Proposition 4.3, V is a quotient of the module $W \otimes_\Delta M$ by a submodule of the form $W^{(0)} \otimes_\Delta M$, where $W^{(0)}$ does not contain the highest ℓ -weight vector of W . We may assume that the poles of $\Psi_1(z)$ do not overlap with the zeroes of $\Psi_2(z)$. Then by Lemma 4.15 we must have that $W^{(0)} \cap W_{-1} = 0$. Therefore, if V is 1-finite, then $\Psi_1(z) = 1$. \square

4.6. Conjectures on finite type modules. Introduce the module

$$N_{i,j,k}^+(u) = L(\Psi_{N_{i,j,k}^+(u)}), \quad \Psi_{N_{i,j,k}^+(u)}(z) = \frac{(1 - q_3^{-i}u/z)(1 - q_1^{-j}u/z)(1 - q_2^{-k}u/z)}{1 - u/z}.$$

We have $N^+(u) = N_{1,1,1}^+$.

Lemma 4.18. *For any $i, j, k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, the module $N_{i,j,k}^+(u)$ is of finite type.*

Proof. Let $F(u) = L((1 - q_2^{-k}u/z)/(1 - u/z))$. By [FFJMM2], this module has a basis of plane partitions with at most k layers: $\lambda = (\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(k)}, \emptyset, \emptyset, \dots)$. Let $M = M^+(uq_3^i) \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} M^+(uq_1^j)$. We consider the tensor product $V = F(u) \otimes_\Delta M$. Let $S \subset V$ be the subspace spanned by vectors of the form $|\lambda\rangle \otimes v$, where $v \in M$ and λ is such that either $\lambda_1^{(1)} > j$ or $\lambda_{i+1}^{(1)} > 0$. Then, arguing as in Lemma 4.12, we see that $S \subset V$ is a submodule. Clearly V/S has finite type. \square

Conjecture 4.19. *The completed Grothendieck ring of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}^{fin}$ is topologically generated by $[N_{i,j,k}^+(u)]$ with $i, j, k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $u \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, and $[M^+(u)]$, $u \in \mathbb{C}^\times$.*

Next, we discuss the grading. Recall that we constructed the grading for modules with polynomial highest ℓ -weights, see Proposition 4.6, and for $N^+(u)$, see Proposition 4.14. This grading has the following property. The annihilation operators and the modified current $\bar{\psi}^+(z)$ respect the grading given by their homogeneous degrees. The action of creation operators is not graded, but it changes the grading in a controllable way. We expect that such a grading exists for all finite type modules.

An interesting question is to compute the formal character of a finite type module with respect to this grading.

Conjecture 4.20. *For positive fundamental module $M = M^+(u)$ we have*

$$\sum_{n,m} (\dim M_n[m]) t^n r^m = \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} \prod_{i=0}^{j-1} \frac{1}{1 - t^{-j} r^i}.$$

Finally, we suggest a cluster algebra structure on the category $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}^{fin}$ in the spirit of [HL]. For generalities on cluster algebras, we refer to [FZ].

Recall that a quiver Γ is an oriented graph. It is given by a set of vertices Γ_0 , a set of arrows Γ_1 and maps $s, t: \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_0$, called source and target, respectively. We will assume that Γ has no loops and no 2-cycles. That is for any $\alpha \in \Gamma_1$ we have $s(\alpha) \neq t(\alpha)$, and for any $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \Gamma_0$, we have $t(\alpha_1) = s(\alpha_2)$ implies $s(\alpha_1) \neq t(\alpha_2)$.

Given a domain R , a cluster is a pair (Γ, c) , where Γ is a quiver and c is a map $c: \Gamma_0 \rightarrow R$. The image of c is called the set of cluster variables.

Let $R = \text{Rep } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}^{fin}$ be the Grothendieck ring of the category of finite type modules. A mutation of the cluster (Γ, c) in the direction $\gamma \in \Gamma_0$ is a new cluster with the following properties. The new quiver has the same set of vertices Γ_0 . The set of new arrows is obtained from Γ_1 by the following three steps:

- (i) for each subquiver $\gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \gamma_2$ add a new arrow $\gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma_2$;
- (ii) reverse all arrows with source or target γ ;
- (iii) remove all 2-cycles.

The new map $c_\gamma: \Gamma_0 \rightarrow R$ is given by $c_\gamma(\gamma_1) = c(\gamma_1)$ if $\gamma_1 \neq \gamma$ and

$$(4.31) \quad c_\gamma(\gamma)c(\gamma) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Gamma_1, s(\alpha)=\gamma} c(t(\alpha)) + \left(\prod_{\alpha \in \Gamma_1, t(\alpha)=\gamma} c(t(\alpha)) \right) \{d\}$$

for some $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. If such d and the new cluster variable $c_\gamma(\gamma) \in R$ exist, they are unique, and we say that the cluster (Γ, c) can be mutated in the direction $\gamma \in \Gamma_0$.

We define the quiver as follows: $\Gamma_0 = \mathbb{Z}^3$ and $(i_1, j_1, k_1) \rightarrow (i_2, j_2, k_2)$ if and only if $(i_2, j_2, k_2) \in \{(i_1 + 1, j_1, k_1), (i_1, j_1 + 1, k_1), (i_1, j_1, k_1 + 1)\}$. For $\square = (i, j, k) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ we set $q^\square = q_3^i q_1^j q_2^k$ as before.

Then for $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, we define the seed — or the initial cluster — (Γ, c_0) by sending vertices of our graph to the positive fundamental modules:

$$(4.32) \quad c_0: \mathbb{Z}^3 \rightarrow \text{Rep } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}^{fin}, \quad \square \mapsto [M^+(aq^\square)].$$

Lemma 4.21. *The cluster (Γ, c_0) can be mutated in any direction $\square \in \Gamma_0$. The new cluster variable is the class of the 2-finite module $[N^+(aq^\square)]$.*

Proof. The mutation equation (4.31) in the case of the lemma coincides with (4.24). \square

We also note that by Proposition 4.10 a product of any modules in the initial cluster is irreducible. We have the following conjecture motivated by [HL].

A \mathcal{B}^\perp module V is called *prime* if it cannot be written as tensor product of two modules both of which are not one-dimensional. A \mathcal{B}^\perp module V is called *real* if $V \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} V$ is irreducible. A \mathcal{B}^\perp module V is called *normalized* if $V_0 \neq 0$ and $V_n = 0$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$.

Conjecture 4.22. (i) *The cluster (Γ, c_0) can be repeatedly mutated in any sequence of directions. Each mutation corresponds to a short exact sequence in category $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}^{fin}$.*

(ii) *Every cluster variable obtained through a sequence of mutations is an irreducible prime real module.*

(iii) *Every irreducible prime real normalized module appears as a cluster variable.*

(iv) Any tensor product module corresponding to a cluster variable in the same cluster is irreducible. In particular, both terms in the left hand side of mutation equation (4.31) correspond to irreducible modules.

Remark. For quantum affine algebras, Hernandez and Leclerc found a cluster algebra structure of the Grothendieck ring of \mathcal{O}^+ , which is the category generated by finite dimensional modules and the positive fundamental modules, see the announcement in [H]. It can be shown that \mathcal{O}^+ coincides with the category of finite type modules for quantum affine algebras. Also there exist 2-finite modules analogous to $N^+(u)$ which satisfy 2-term TQ relations, allowing for interpretation as mutations. We hope to discuss these issues elsewhere.

5. BETHE ANSATZ

5.1. Universal R matrix. As was mentioned in Subsection 2.4, algebra \mathcal{E} is a quotient of the quantum double of its Borel subalgebra \mathcal{B}^\perp , and hence is equipped with the universal R matrix. For a technical reason (see Remark after Proposition 5.1 below), we use the R matrix \mathcal{R} associated with the opposite coproduct $\Delta^{\perp, \text{op}} = \sigma \circ \Delta^\perp$, where $\sigma(a \otimes b) = b \otimes a$. Its main properties are as follows.

$$(5.1) \quad \mathcal{R} \Delta^{\perp, \text{op}}(x) = \Delta^\perp(x) \mathcal{R} \quad (x \in \mathcal{E}),$$

$$(5.2) \quad (\Delta^{\perp, \text{op}} \otimes \text{id})\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_{1,3} \mathcal{R}_{2,3}, \quad (\text{id} \otimes \Delta^{\perp, \text{op}})\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_{1,3} \mathcal{R}_{1,2},$$

$$(5.3) \quad \mathcal{R}_{1,2} \mathcal{R}_{1,3} \mathcal{R}_{2,3} = \mathcal{R}_{2,3} \mathcal{R}_{1,3} \mathcal{R}_{1,2},$$

where, as usual, the suffixes i, j of $\mathcal{R}_{i,j}$ stand for the tensor components, e.g., $\mathcal{R}_{1,2} = \mathcal{R} \otimes 1$.

Element \mathcal{R} has the form (see [BS], [Ng])

$$\mathcal{R} = q^{t_\infty} \mathcal{R}_+ \mathcal{R}_0 \mathcal{R}_-.$$

The factors \mathcal{R}_\pm can be written as

$$(5.4) \quad \mathcal{R}_+ = 1 + \sum_{\substack{\nu_1 > 0 \\ \nu_2 > 0}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\nu_1, \nu_2}^+} x_{\nu_1, \nu_2}^{(i)} \otimes y_{-\nu_1, -\nu_2}^{(i)} \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp \widehat{\otimes} \overline{\mathcal{B}}_-^\perp,$$

$$(5.5) \quad \mathcal{R}_- = 1 + \sum_{\substack{\nu_1 > 0 \\ \nu_2 \geq 0}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\nu_1, \nu_2}^-} x_{-\nu_1, \nu_2}^{(i)'} \otimes y_{\nu_1, -\nu_2}^{(i)'} \in \mathcal{B}_-^\perp \widehat{\otimes} \overline{\mathcal{B}}_+^\perp,$$

where the suffixes ν_1, ν_2 indicate bidegrees. The middle factor \mathcal{R}_0 is given by

$$(5.6) \quad \mathcal{R}_0 = \exp\left(-\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} r \kappa_r h_r \otimes h_{-r}\right).$$

Finally q^{t_∞} is defined formally by

$$(5.7) \quad q^{t_\infty} = q^{c^\perp \otimes d^\perp + d^\perp \otimes c^\perp},$$

where $C^\perp = q^{c^\perp}$, $D^\perp = q^{d^\perp}$. In what follows we consider tensor product modules $V \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} W$ with $V \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ and $W \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{E}}$. Formula (5.7) gives a well defined operator on such modules.

5.2. Normalized R matrix and polynomiality. In this section, we take u to be an indeterminate.

We define $s_u : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}[u^{\pm 1}]$ by setting $s_u(x) = u^{\deg x} x$ for any homogeneous element $x \in \mathcal{E}$. We set also

$$\mathcal{R}(u) = (s_u \otimes \text{id})(\mathcal{R}) \in \mathcal{B}^\perp \widehat{\otimes} \overline{\mathcal{B}}^\perp[[u]].$$

In formula (5.4) for \mathcal{R}_+ , the first tensor component of each term acts as annihilation operator on modules from $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$. Likewise, in formula (5.5) for \mathcal{R}_- , the second tensor component of each term acts as annihilation operator on modules from $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{E}}$. Therefore, if $V \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ and $W \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{E}}$, then each coefficient of the formal series $\mathcal{R}(u)$ is a well defined operator on $V \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} W$.

Suppose further that V is a tensor product of highest ℓ -weight \mathcal{B}^\perp modules, and W is a tensor product of highest ℓ -weight \mathcal{E} modules. Denote by $v_0 \in V$ the tensor product of highest ℓ -weight vectors, and by $w_0 \in W$ the tensor product of highest ℓ -weight vectors. We write the eigenvalues of h_r on these vectors as $\langle h_r \rangle_V$, $\langle h_r \rangle_W$, respectively. Suppose that C^\perp acts on V as a scalar C_V^\perp and on W as a scalar C_W^\perp . From the remark above, we see that $\mathcal{R}(u)(v_0 \otimes w_0) = f_{V,W}(u)(v_0 \otimes w_0)$, where

$$(5.8) \quad f_{V,W}(u) = (C_V^\perp)^{\deg w_0} (C_W^\perp)^{\deg v_0} \exp\left(-\sum_{r>0} u^r r \kappa_r \langle h_r \rangle_V \langle h_{-r} \rangle_W\right).$$

We have

$$f_{V_1 \otimes V_2, W}(u) = f_{V_1, W}(u) f_{V_2, W}(u), \quad f_{V, W_1 \otimes W_2}(u) = f_{V, W_1}(u) f_{V, W_2}(u).$$

For example,

$$\begin{aligned} f_{M^+(a), \mathcal{F}(b)}(u) &= \exp\left(\sum_{r>0} \frac{1 - q_2^r}{r \kappa_r} \left(\frac{ua}{b}\right)^r\right), \\ f_{\mathcal{F}(a), \mathcal{F}(b)}(u) &= \exp\left(-\sum_{r>0} \frac{(1 - q_2^r)(1 - q_2^{-r})}{r \kappa_r} \left(\frac{ua}{b}\right)^r\right). \end{aligned}$$

We define the normalized R matrix $\overline{R}_{V,W}(u) \in \text{End}(V \otimes W)[[u]]$ by

$$\overline{R}_{V,W}(u)(v \otimes w) = f_{V,W}(u)^{-1} \mathcal{R}(u)(v \otimes w) \quad (v \in V, w \in W).$$

In the next two Propositions we study the polynomial nature of the $\overline{R}_{V,W}(u)$ and its growth order at $u \rightarrow \infty$. This will be used in the next subsection to discuss the polynomiality of the transfer matrix.

For vectors $w_1 \in W^*$ and $w_2 \in W$, introduce the notation $L_{w_1, w_2}(u)$ for the matrix coefficients in the second component,

$$v_1 L_{w_1, w_2}(u) v_2 = v_1 \otimes w_1 \overline{R}_{V,W}(u) v_2 \otimes w_2 \quad (v_1 \in V^*, v_2 \in V).$$

We regard V^* , W^* as right \mathcal{B}^\perp modules. The intertwining property (5.1) of the R matrix implies that

$$(5.9) \quad L_{w_1, h_r^\perp w_2}(u) = (C_V^\perp)^{-r} L_{w_1 h_r^\perp, w_2}(u) + [h_r^\perp, L_{w_1, w_2}(u)]_{(C_W^\perp)^{-r}},$$

$$(5.10) \quad L_{w_1 e_n^\perp, w_2}(u) = u[L_{w_1, w_2}(u), e_n^\perp]_{(C_W^\perp)^n} + L_{w_1, e_n^\perp w_2}(u)(C_V^\perp)^n \\ + \sum_{j \geq 1} L_{w_1, e_{n-j}^\perp w_2}(u) \psi_j^{+, \perp} (C_V^\perp)^n - (C_W^\perp)^n u \sum_{j \geq 1} e_{n-j}^\perp L_{w_1 \psi_j^{+, \perp}, w_2}(u),$$

for all $r > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Here we write $[A, B]_p = AB - pBA$.

We shall say that a linear operator on V is polynomial if it acts as a polynomial in u on each subspace V_n , with degree possibly depending on n .

Proposition 5.1. *Notation being as above, consider the special case $V = M^+(1)$, $W = \mathcal{F}(v)$, $C_V^\perp = 1$, $C_W^\perp = q^{-1}$. Let $V = \bigoplus_{m=0}^\infty M[m]$ be the grading in Proposition 4.6, and denote by u^∂ the operator $u^\partial|_{M[m]} = u^m \times \text{id}_{M[m]}$. Then $L_{w_1, w_2}(u)$ is polynomial for any $w_1 \in \mathcal{F}(v)^*$, $w_2 \in \mathcal{F}(v)$. Moreover we have*

$$(5.11) \quad u^\partial L_{w_1, w_2}(u) u^{-\partial} M[m] \subset u^s \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{m+s} M[j] \otimes \mathbb{C}[u^{-1}] \quad (s = -\text{pdeg } w_2).$$

Proof. Consider first the case $w_1 = \langle \emptyset |$ and $w_2 = |\emptyset\rangle$. We have $r\kappa_r \langle h_{-r} \rangle_W = (1 - q_2^r) v^{-r}$. From (5.6), (5.8) and (5.7) we obtain

$$L_{\langle \emptyset |, |\emptyset \rangle}(u) = q^{-d^\perp} \exp\left(-\sum_{r>0} \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^r (1 - q_2^r) \bar{h}_{r, V}\right),$$

where $\bar{h}_{r, V} = h_r - \langle h_r \rangle_V$. Thanks to (4.9), on each degree subspace, the operator $\sum_{r>0} (u/v)^r (1 - q_2^r) \bar{h}_{r, V}$ is a finite sum and is nilpotent. Hence $L_{\langle \emptyset |, |\emptyset \rangle}(u)$ is polynomial. Since

$$(5.12) \quad u^\partial \bar{h}_{r, V} u^{-\partial} M[m] \subset u^{-r} M[m - r],$$

operator $u^\partial L_{\langle \emptyset |, |\emptyset \rangle}(u) u^{-\partial}$ is independent of u , and (5.11) holds true for this element.

Since $W = \mathcal{F}(v)$ is generated from $|\emptyset\rangle$ by $\{h_r^\perp\}_{r>0}$, formula (5.9) allows us to compute $L_{\langle \emptyset |, w_2}(u)$ for all $w_2 \in W$ inductively. Formula (5.10) with $n \leq 0$ then allows us to compute $L_{w_1, w_2}(u)$ for all $w_1 \in W^*$ and $w_2 \in W$, because $W^* = \mathcal{F}(v)^*$ is generated from $\langle \emptyset |$ by $\{e_n^\perp\}_{n \leq 0}$ (note that e_n ($n \geq 2$) and $[e_0, e_2]$ are generated by e_{-r}^\perp ($r > 0$) and $\text{ad } e_0^\perp = \text{ad } h_1$). In general, $L_{w_1, w_2}(u)$ is expressed as $\sum a_i(u) x_i L_{\langle \emptyset |, |\emptyset \rangle}(u) y_i$ with some $x_i, y_i \in \mathcal{B}^\perp$ and $a_i(u) \in \mathbb{C}[u]$. Hence $L_{w_1, w_2}(u)$ is polynomial. Using

$$u^\partial h_r^\perp u^{-\partial} M[m] \subset u^r \cdot \sum_{j=m}^{m+r} M[j] u^{-m-r+j} \quad (r > 0), \\ u^\partial e_n^\perp u^{-\partial} M[m] \subset \delta_{n,0} M[m] + M[m-1] u^{-1} \quad (n \leq 0),$$

we can show (5.11) by induction. When $n = 0$, we have to be careful with the first term in the right hand side of (5.10). In this case we write it as $u[L_{w_1, w_2}(u), \bar{h}_{1, V}]$ and use (5.12). \square

Remark. While matrix elements of $\overline{R}_{M^+(1), \mathcal{F}(v)}(u)$ are polynomials, its inverse $\overline{R}_{M^+(1), \mathcal{F}(v)}(u)^{-1}$ has infinitely many poles. In fact, its diagonal matrix entry on the vector $v_0 \otimes |\lambda\rangle$ is given by $\prod_{\square \in \lambda} (1 - q^\square u/v)^{-1}$. \square

Next we consider the 2-finite module $N^+(1)$. Recall the grading $N^+(1) = \bigoplus_{m=0}^{\infty} N[m]$, $N[m] = N_0[m] \oplus N_1[m]$, given in Proposition 4.14. Let u^∂ be the operator $u^\partial|_{N[m]} = u^m \cdot \text{id}_{N[m]}$.

Proposition 5.2. *The operator $(1 - q_2 u/v) L_{w_1, w_2}(u)$ is polynomial for any $w_1 \in \mathcal{F}(v)^*$ and $w_2 \in \mathcal{F}(v)$. Moreover we have the expansions as $u \rightarrow \infty$*

$$(5.13) \quad u^\partial L_{w_1, w_2}(u) u^{-\partial} \cdot N_1[m] \subset u^{2s} \sum_{j=1}^{m+2s} N_1[j][[u^{-1}]],$$

$$(5.14) \quad u^\partial L_{w_1, w_2}(u) u^{-\partial} \cdot N_0[m] \subset u^{2s} \sum_{j=0}^{m+2s} N_0[j][[u^{-1}]] + u^{2s-1} \sum_{j=1}^{m+2s-2} N_1[j][[u^{-1}]]$$

where $s = -\text{pdeg } w_2$.

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Proposition 5.1.

Denote by $\langle h_r \rangle_i$ the eigenvalue of h_r on N_i , and set $\bar{h}_{r,i} = h_r - \langle h_r \rangle_i$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\langle \emptyset |, |\emptyset \rangle}(u) &= q^{-d^\perp} \exp\left(-\sum_{r>0} \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^r (1 - q_2^r) \bar{h}_{r,0}\right), \\ &= \frac{1 - u/v}{1 - q_2 u/v} q^{-d^\perp} \exp\left(-\sum_{r>0} \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^r (1 - q_2^r) \bar{h}_{r,1}\right). \end{aligned}$$

It follows from (4.27) that $(1 - q_2 u/v) L_{\langle \emptyset |, |\emptyset \rangle}(u)$ is polynomial, and that $u^r u^\partial \bar{h}_{r,i} u^{-\partial}$ is independent of u on N_i . Hence (5.13), (5.14) are true in this case.

The case of general w_1, w_2 can be verified by using (5.9), (5.10) and the relations which follow from Proposition 4.14,

$$\begin{aligned} u^\partial h_r^\perp u^{-\partial} N_0[m] &\subset u^{2r} \sum_{j=0}^{m+2r} N_0[j] \otimes \mathbb{C}[u^{-1}] + u^{2r-1} \sum_{j=1}^{m+2r-1} N_1[j] \otimes \mathbb{C}[u^{-1}], \\ u^\partial h_r^\perp u^{-\partial} N_1[m] &\subset u^{2r} \sum_{j=1}^{m+2r} N_1[j] \otimes \mathbb{C}[u^{-1}], \\ u^\partial e_{-n}^\perp u^{-\partial} N_0[m] &\subset u^{-1} N_0[m-1], \quad (n > 0) \\ u^\partial e_{-n}^\perp u^{-\partial} N_1[m] &\subset u^{-1} N_1[m-1] + \sum_{j=0}^m N_0[j] \otimes \mathbb{C}[u^{-1}] \quad (n > 0), \\ u^\partial \bar{h}_{r,i} u^{-\partial} N_i[m] &\subset u^r N_i[m-r]. \end{aligned}$$

\square

5.3. Bethe ansatz. For an object $V \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$, the twisted transfer matrix associated with the ‘auxiliary space’ V is a formal series defined by

$$\mathfrak{T}_V(u; p) = \text{Tr}_{V,1} \left((p^{-d^\perp} \otimes \text{id}) \cdot \mathcal{R}(u) \right) \in \overline{\mathcal{B}}^\perp[[u, p]][p^{-1}].$$

Here $\text{Tr}_{V,1}$ means that the trace is taken on the first tensor component. Clearly we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{T}_{V_1 \oplus V_2}(u; p) &= \mathfrak{T}_{V_1}(u; p) + \mathfrak{T}_{V_2}(u; p), \\ \mathfrak{T}_{V_1 \otimes V_2}(u; p) &= \mathfrak{T}_{V_2}(u; p) \mathfrak{T}_{V_1}(u; p), \end{aligned}$$

hence the assignment $V \mapsto \mathfrak{T}_V$ gives a homomorphism of rings from $\text{Rep } \mathcal{B}^\perp$ to $\overline{\mathcal{B}}^\perp[[u, p]][p^{-1}]$.

Element $\mathfrak{T}_V(u; p)$ gives rise to a formal series of operators which act on any given ‘quantum space’ $W \in \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon$. It is convenient to use the normalized R matrix and define

$$T_{V,W}(u; p) = \text{Tr}_{V,1} \left((p^{-d^\perp} \otimes \text{id}) \overline{R}_{V,W}(u) \right) \in \text{End}(W)[[u, p]],$$

so that $\mathfrak{T}_V(u; p)|_W = f_{V,W}(u) T_{V,W}(u; p)$. Note that $T_{V,W}(u; p)$ acts on each subspace of W of fixed principal degree.

From now on, we choose

$$W = \mathcal{F}(v_1) \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} \cdots \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} \mathcal{F}(v_N).$$

Note that C^\perp acts as q^{-N} on W . We set

$$a(u) = \prod_{i=1}^N q^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{q_2 u}{v_i} \right), \quad d(u) = \prod_{i=1}^N \left(1 - \frac{u}{v_i} \right),$$

and introduce the notation

$$Q_W(u; p) = T_{M^+(1), W}(u; p), \quad \mathcal{T}_W(u; p) = a(u) T_{N^+(1), W}(u; p).$$

In what follows W is fixed, we drop it from notation and simply write $Q(u; p)$ and $\mathcal{T}(u; p)$.

Proposition 5.3. *On the subspace W_{-k} of principal degree $-k$, $Q(u; p)$ is a polynomial in u of degree at most k .*

Proof. Let $Q_n(u) = \text{Tr}_{M^+(1)_{-n}} \overline{R}_{M^+(1), W}(u)$ denote the trace over the subspace $M^+(1)_{-n}$ of fixed principal degree $-n$. We have $Q(u; p) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty p^n Q_n(u)$. Since

$$\overline{R}_{M^+(1), W}(u) = \overline{R}_{M^+(1), \mathcal{F}(v_N)}(u) \cdots \overline{R}_{M^+(1), \mathcal{F}(v_1)}(u),$$

each matrix element of $\overline{R}_{M^+(1), W}(u)$ is a polynomial in u by Proposition 5.1. Moreover (5.11) implies that for each vector $w \in W_{-k}$ the degree of $Q_n(u)w$ does not exceed k . Therefore $Q(u; p)w$ is also a polynomial in u of degree at most k . \square

Proposition 5.4. *On each subspace of W of fixed principal degree, $\mathcal{T}(u; p)$ is a polynomial in u .*

Proof. This follows from Proposition 5.2. \square

Since the map $V \mapsto \mathfrak{T}_V$ is a ring homomorphism, relations in $\text{Rep } \mathcal{B}^\perp$ implies those for the transfer matrices. It allows us to express any transfer matrix $T_{V,W}(u; p)$ via the operator $Q(u; p)$. The recipe is as follows.

Proposition 5.5. *Let $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp}$ and $V = L(\Psi)$. Then its q -character $\chi_q(V)$ has the form (4.30). In $\chi_q(V)$, drop $\bar{\chi}_0^{\max(d(\Psi), 0)}$ and replace each X_a by $f_{M^+(1), W}(a)Q(a; p)$, each x_a in $\mathfrak{m}(\Psi)$ by a^{-d^\perp} , and each t^{-1} by pq^N . Then the resulting series coincides with $f_{V, W}(u)T_{V, W}(u; p)$.*

Proof. In general, if $V = L(\Psi)$ with $\Psi(z) = a \prod_i (1 - a_i/z) / \prod_j (1 - b_j/z)$, then by Lemma 4.16 its q -character takes the form

$$\chi_q(V) = x_a \frac{\prod_i X_{a_i}}{\prod_j X_{b_j}} \left(\sum_{\mathcal{S}} \prod_{a \in \mathcal{S}} (tA_a)^{-1} \right) \chi_0^{\max(d(\Psi), 0)}.$$

Since χ_q is injective, we have an identity in $\text{Rep } \mathcal{B}^\perp$

$$(5.15) \quad [V] \equiv [L(a)] \frac{\prod_i [M^+(a_i)]}{\prod_j [M^+(b_j)]} \sum_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\prod_{a \in \mathcal{S}} \prod_{s=1}^3 \frac{[M^+(q_s a)]}{[M^+(q_s^{-1} a)]} \right) \{-\#\mathcal{S}\},$$

valid modulo $F^m \subset \text{Rep}_0 \mathcal{B}^\perp$ for any given $m < 0$. This identity means the one obtained by clearing all denominators. Upon taking trace over both sides, we note that the degree shift $\{-d\}$ produces a power $(pq^N)^d$. Note also that $C_V^\perp = a^{-1}$ brings about a^{-d^\perp} through q^{t^∞} . We obtain the assertion. \square

Lemma 5.6. *By the above rule, the term $t^{-1}A_a^{-1}$ is replaced by*

$$\mathfrak{a}(u; p) = p \frac{d(u)}{a(u)} \prod_{s=1}^3 \frac{Q(q_s u; p)}{Q(q_s^{-1} u; p)}.$$

Proof. We compute the scalar factor. Substituting $\kappa_r \langle h_r \rangle_{M^+(1)} = -1/r$ into (5.8) we find

$$\begin{aligned} pq^N \prod_{s=1}^3 \frac{f_{M^+(1), W}(q_s u)}{f_{M^+(1), W}(q_s^{-1} u)} &= pq^N \exp \left(- \sum_{r>0} \kappa_r \langle h_{-r} \rangle_W u^r \right) \\ &= pq^N \langle (\psi_0^-)^{-1} \psi^-(u) \rangle_W^{-1} \\ &= p \frac{d(u)}{a(u)}. \end{aligned}$$

\square

For example, if $V = \mathcal{F}(1)$ is a Fock space, then from (3.16) and Lemma 5.6 we obtain

$$T_{\mathcal{F}(1), W}(u; p) = \frac{Q(q_2^{-1} u; p)}{Q(u; p)} \sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{P}} \prod_{\square \in \lambda} \mathfrak{a}(q^{-\square} u; p).$$

We remark that a formula for the operator $T_{\mathcal{F}(1), W}(u; p)$ in the language of Shuffle algebras was obtained in [FT2].

In particular, Proposition 5.5 allows to compute the spectrum of $T(V)$ from that of $Q(u; p)$.

Corollary 5.7. *Let w be an eigenvector of $Q(u; p)$. Then the eigenvalue of $T_{V, W}(u; p)$ is given by the recipe of Proposition 5.5, replacing $Q(u; p)$ by its eigenvalue $Q_w(u; p)$ on w .* \square

Finally, we show that zeroes of eigenvalues of $Q_w(u; p)$ satisfy the Bethe ansatz equation.

Let $w \in W_{-k}$ be an eigenvector of $Q(u; p)$ of principal degree $-k$. By Proposition 5.3, $Q_w(u; p)$ is a polynomial of degree at most k , so it has the form

$$\frac{Q_w(u; p)}{Q_w(0; p)} = \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - u/\zeta_i(p; w)),$$

where some of $\zeta_i(p; w)$'s may be ∞ . We conjecture that all roots are in fact finite.

Theorem 5.8. *The zeroes $\zeta_i(p; w)$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, of the eigenvalue of $Q_w(u; p)$ satisfy the Bethe ansatz equations*

$$a(\zeta_i(p; w)) \prod_{s=1}^3 Q_w(q_s^{-1} \zeta_i(p; w); p) + pd(\zeta_i(p; w)) \prod_{s=1}^3 Q_w(q_s \zeta_i(p; w); p) = 0.$$

Proof. By Proposition 5.4, $\mathcal{T}(u; p)$ is a polynomial. Equation (4.24) in $\text{Rep } \mathcal{B}^\perp$ implies that

$$\mathcal{T}(u; p)Q(u; p) = a(u) \prod_{s=1}^3 Q(q_s^{-1}u; p) + pd(u) \prod_{s=1}^3 Q(q_s u; p).$$

We apply this relation to w and substitute $u = \zeta_i(p; w)$. The theorem follows. \square

APPENDIX A

We collect here technical lemmas used in the main text. Recall that we drop D and set $C = 1$ throughout.

A.1. Coproduct Δ^\perp on horizontal generators. The following is an analog of a standard calculation in quantum affine algebras.

Lemma A.1. *The following equalities hold.*

$$(A.1) \quad \Delta^\perp e_n \equiv \sum_{0 \leq p < n} e_{n-p} \otimes \psi_p^+ + 1 \otimes e_n \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{E}_{\geq 2} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\leq -1} \quad (n > 0),$$

$$(A.2) \quad \equiv \sum_{n \leq p \leq 0} e_{n-p} \otimes \psi_p^- + 1 \otimes e_n \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{E}_{\geq 2} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\leq -1} \quad (n \leq 0),$$

$$(A.3) \quad \Delta^\perp f_n \equiv \sum_{0 \leq p \leq n} \psi_p^+ \otimes f_{n-p} + f_n \otimes 1 \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{E}_{\geq 1} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\leq -2} \quad (n \geq 0),$$

$$(A.4) \quad \equiv \sum_{n < p \leq 0} \psi_p^- \otimes f_{n-p} + f_n \otimes 1 \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{E}_{\geq 1} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\leq -2} \quad (n < 0),$$

$$(A.5) \quad \Delta^\perp \psi_n^+ \equiv \sum_{0 \leq p \leq n} \psi_p^+ \otimes \psi_{n-p}^+ \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{E}_{\geq 1} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\leq -1} \quad (n > 0),$$

$$(A.6) \quad \Delta^\perp \psi_n^- \equiv \sum_{n \leq p \leq 0} \psi_{n-p}^- \otimes \psi_p^- \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{E}_{\geq 1} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\leq -1} \quad (n < 0).$$

Proof. Since the calculation is well known for quantum affine algebras, we will be brief.

We use $e_1 = e_{-1}^\perp$, $e_0 = h_{-1}^\perp$, $[e_n, h_1] = e_{n+1}$, $[h_{-1}, e_n] = e_{n-1}$, and the relations

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta^\perp e_n^\perp &= \sum_{j \geq 0} e_{n-j}^\perp \otimes \psi_j^{+, \perp} (C^\perp)^n + 1 \otimes e_n^\perp \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}), \\ \Delta^\perp h_1 &\equiv h_1 \otimes 1 + e_1 \otimes \kappa_1 f_0 + 1 \otimes h_1 \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{E}_{\geq 2} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\leq -2}, \\ \Delta^\perp h_{-1} &\equiv h_{-1} \otimes 1 + \kappa_1 e_0 \otimes f_{-1} + 1 \otimes h_{-1} \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{E}_{\geq 2} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\leq -2}.\end{aligned}$$

Noting further that $\kappa_1[e_n, f_0] = \psi_n^+$ ($n > 0$) and $\kappa_1[f_{-1}, e_{-n+1}] = \psi_{-n}^-$ ($n > 0$), we obtain (A.1) and (A.2) by induction.

The automorphism θ^2 in (2.2) is an anti-automorphism of coalgebras with respect to Δ^\perp . Applying $\theta^2 \otimes \theta^2$ to both sides of (A.1), (A.2), we obtain (A.3), (A.4).

From (A.1) and (A.3) we compute

$$[\Delta^\perp e_n, \Delta^\perp f_0] \equiv \sum_{0 \leq p < n} [e_{n-p}, f_0] \otimes \psi_p^+ + \psi_0^+ \otimes [e_n, f_0] \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{E}_{\geq 1} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\leq -1},$$

which leads to (A.5). Finally we get (A.6) by applying $\theta^2 \otimes \theta^2$ to (A.5). \square

A.2. Polynomiality of currents. In this subsection we prove Proposition 4.1.

Recall the subalgebras \mathcal{B}_\pm^\perp given in (3.11). In the following computation we use also auxiliary subalgebras

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{N}^\perp &= \langle e_n^\perp \ (n \in \mathbb{Z}), \ C^\perp \rangle, \\ \mathcal{N}_-^\perp &= \langle \mathbf{p}_{(\nu_1, \nu_2)} \ (\nu_1 < 0, \nu_2 > 0) \rangle, \quad \mathcal{N}_\leq^\perp = \mathcal{N}_-^\perp \mathcal{B}_0^\perp.\end{aligned}$$

Algebra \mathcal{B}_-^\perp is generated by f_n ($n \geq 0$) and $\psi_r^{+, \perp}$ ($r > 0$). Algebra \mathcal{B}_+^\perp is generated by elements e_n ($n > 0$), e_{-r}^\perp ($r > 0$) and $[e_0, e_2]$. Likewise \mathcal{N}_-^\perp is generated by f_n ($n > 0$), e_r^\perp ($r > 0$) and $[f_0, f_2]$.

We make extensive use of formulas expressing $\psi_r^{+, \perp}$, e_n^\perp in terms of the horizontal ones,

$$(A.7) \quad \psi_r^{+, \perp} = \kappa_1 (-C^\perp)^{r-1} \cdot \text{ad } f_{-1} (\text{ad } f_0)^{r-2} f_1 \quad (r \geq 2),$$

$$(A.8) \quad e_r^\perp = (-1)^{r-1} (C^\perp)^r \cdot (\text{ad } f_0)^{r-1} f_1 \quad (r \geq 1),$$

$$(A.9) \quad e_{-r}^\perp = (\text{ad } e_0)^{r-1} e_1 \quad (r \geq 1).$$

In addition we have $\psi_1^{+, \perp} = \kappa_1 f_0$. We should note that the generators e_0, f_{-1} do not belong to \mathcal{B}^\perp , only the commutators with them do. Namely we have

$$(A.10) \quad \text{ad } e_0(\mathcal{N}^\perp) \subset \mathcal{N}^\perp, \quad \text{ad } f_0(\mathcal{N}_\leq^\perp) \subset \mathcal{N}_\leq^\perp, \quad \text{ad } f_{-1}(\mathcal{N}_\leq^\perp) \subset \mathcal{B}^\perp.$$

We begin with a technical lemma.

Lemma A.2. *Let r be a positive integer.*

(i) *For any $\ell \geq 1$, there exists an $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ such that for all $m \geq N$ and $x_m = e_m, f_m, \psi_m^+$ we have*

$$(A.11) \quad [x_m, e_r^\perp] \in \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{N}_\leq^\perp \cdot f_j + \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{N}_\leq^\perp \cdot \psi_j^+.$$

(ii) For any $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ and $\ell \geq 1$ we have

$$(A.12) \quad [\psi^+(a), e_r^\perp] \in \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot \psi^+(a) \cdot \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot f_j + \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot \psi^+(a) \cdot (\mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cap \mathcal{E}_{\geq -r+1}).$$

Proof. In algebra \mathcal{E} , we have the quadratic relations

$$(A.13) \quad [\psi_m^+, f_n] = \bar{\xi}(\psi_{m-1}^+ f_{n+1} + f_{n+2} \psi_{m-2}^+) - \xi(\psi_{m-2}^+ f_{n+2} + f_{n+1} \psi_{m-1}^+) + [\psi_{m-3}^+, f_{n+3}],$$

$$(A.14) \quad [f_m, f_n] = \bar{\xi}(f_{m-1} f_{n+1} + f_{n+2} f_{m-2}) - \xi(f_{m-2} f_{n+2} + f_{n+1} f_{m-1}) + [f_{m-3}, f_{n+3}],$$

which hold for all $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Here we set $\xi = \sum_{i=1}^3 q_i$, $\bar{\xi} = \sum_{i=1}^3 q_i^{-1}$. We can apply the same equations repeatedly to terms of the form $\psi_{m-j}^+ f_{n+j}$, $f_{m-j} f_{n+j}$ in the right hand side. For any given $\ell \geq n+1$, we obtain as a result

$$(A.15) \quad [\psi_m^+, f_n] \in \sum_{j=\ell}^{\ell+2} \mathbb{C} \psi_{m+n-j}^+ f_j + \sum_{j=n+1}^{\ell+2} \mathbb{C} f_j \psi_{m+n-j}^+$$

and a similar equation wherein all ψ_k^+ 's are replaced by f_k 's. From these, along with the relation $[e_m, f_n] = \kappa_1^{-1} \psi_{m+n}^+$, it is clear that (A.11) holds for $r = 1$, $e_1^\perp = C^\perp f_1$, provided m is sufficiently large.

By induction, suppose statement (i) is true up to r , and consider $e_{r+1}^\perp = -C^\perp [f_0, e_r^\perp]$. We write

$$(A.16) \quad [x_m, [f_0, e_r^\perp]] = [[x_m, f_0], e_r^\perp] + [f_0, [x_m, e_r^\perp]].$$

We apply relations of the type (A.15) to the first term in the right hand side of (A.16), and use the induction hypothesis. Given an ℓ , we can choose an ℓ' so that

$$\begin{aligned} [[x_m, f_0], e_r^\perp] &\in \sum_{j \geq \ell'} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot f_j + \sum_{j \geq \ell'} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot \psi_j^+ + \sum_{j \geq \ell'} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot [f_j, e_r^\perp] + \sum_{j \geq \ell'} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot [\psi_j^+, e_r^\perp] \\ &\subset \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot f_j + \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot \psi_j^+ \end{aligned}$$

holds for m large enough. We proceed similarly with the second term of (A.16), using the induction hypothesis, relation of type (A.15), and (A.10). With a suitable ℓ'' we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} [f_0, [x_m, e_r^\perp]] &\in \sum_{j \geq \ell''} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot f_j + \sum_{j \geq \ell''} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot \psi_j^+ + \sum_{j \geq \ell''} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot [f_0, f_j] + \sum_{j \geq \ell''} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot [f_0, \psi_j^+] \\ &\subset \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot f_j + \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot \psi_j^+ \end{aligned}$$

for m large enough. This proves (i).

To show (ii) for $r = 1$ it is enough to use

$$(A.17) \quad [\psi^+(a), f_n] \in \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathbb{C} \psi^+(a) f_j + \sum_{j \geq n+1} \mathbb{C} f_j \psi^+(a).$$

The induction step is also very similar to the argument given above. The only thing to note is that $[f_0, \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cap \mathcal{E}_{\geq -r+1}] \subset \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cap \mathcal{E}_{\geq -r}$. \square

The following is the content of Proposition 4.1.

Lemma A.3. *Let $M = L(\Psi)$, $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp} \cap \mathbb{C}[z^{-1}]$. For any $v \in M$ we have*

$$(A.18) \quad e_n v = f_n v = \psi_n^+ v = 0 \text{ for sufficiently large } n,$$

$$(A.19) \quad \text{if } a \in \mathbb{C}^\times \text{ is a zero of } \Psi(z), \text{ then } \psi^+(a)v = 0.$$

Proof. We prove the assertion by induction on $-\text{pdeg } v$.

When $v = v_0$ is the highest ℓ -weight vector, (A.18) and (A.19) are evident except for $f_n v$. Let us show $f_n v_0 = 0$ for $n > \deg_{z^{-1}} \Psi(z)$. To see this, note that $e_m f_n v_0 = \kappa_1^{-1} \psi_{m+n}^+ v_0 = 0$ ($m \geq 1$), and that $e_{-m}^\perp f_n v_0 = 0$ ($m \geq 2$), $[e_0, e_2] f_n v = 0$ for degree reasons. Hence $f_n v_0 = 0$ by the irreducibility of M .

Assume that (A.18), (A.19) hold true for $v' \in M$ with $\text{pdeg } v' > -l$, and take $v \in M$ with $\text{pdeg } v = -l$. There are two cases to consider, $v = f_r v'$ ($r \geq 0$), or $v = \psi_r^{+, \perp} v'$ ($r \geq 2$), for some v' . In the following let x_n stand for one of e_n, f_n, ψ_n^+ .

If $v = f_r v'$, then $x_n v = [x_n, f_r] v' + f_r x_n v'$. For large n this vanishes by (A.15), its analog for $[f_m, f_n]$, and the induction hypothesis. We have also

$$\psi^+(a) f_r v' \in f_r \psi^+(a) v' + \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathbb{C} \psi^+(a) f_j v' + \sum_{j \geq r+1} \mathbb{C} f_j \psi^+(a) v'$$

for any ℓ . The right hand side vanishes if ℓ is chosen large enough.

Consider the case $v = \psi_r^{+, \perp} v'$. Since $(C^\perp)^{r-1} \psi_r^{+, \perp} = -\kappa_1 [f_{-1}, e_{r-1}^\perp]$, we have

$$(C^\perp)^{r-1} [x_n, \psi_r^{+, \perp}] \in \mathbb{C} [[x_n, f_{-1}], e_{r-1}^\perp] + \mathbb{C} [f_{-1}, [x_n, e_{r-1}^\perp]].$$

Take any $\ell \geq 1$. If $x_n = e_n$ then $[x_n, f_{-1}] \in \mathbb{C} \psi_{n-1}^+$. If $x_n = f_n$ or ψ_n^+ then $[x_n, f_{-1}] \in \sum_{j > n/2} \mathbb{C} x_{n-j-1} f_j + \sum_{j \leq n/2} \mathbb{C} f_j x_{n-j-1}$. In either case, using Lemma A.2 (i) we see that if n is large enough then

$$(A.20) \quad [[x_n, f_{-1}], e_{r-1}^\perp] v' \in \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot f_j v' + \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp \cdot \psi_j^+ v'.$$

Since $[f_{-1}, \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp] \subset \mathcal{B}^\perp$, we have also

$$(A.21) \quad [f_{-1}, [x_n, e_{r-1}^\perp]] v' \in \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{B}^\perp f_j v' + \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{B}^\perp \psi_j^+ v' + \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp [f_{-1}, f_j] v' + \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp [f_{-1}, \psi_j^+] v'.$$

We can choose ℓ large enough so that each term in the right hand side of (A.20), (A.21) vanishes. Hence $x_n \psi_r^{+, \perp} v' = 0$ for sufficiently large n .

It remains to show (A.19). By using quadratic relations and (A.17), and arguing as above, we find

$$[\psi^+(a), \psi_r^{+, \perp}] v' \in \sum_{j \geq \ell} \mathcal{B}^\perp \psi^+(a) \mathcal{B}^\perp \cdot f_j v' + \mathcal{B}^\perp \psi^+(a) (\mathcal{B}^\perp \cap \mathcal{E}_{\geq -r+1}) v'$$

for any ℓ . Hence if ℓ is large enough, then the right hand side vanishes by the induction hypothesis. \square

A.3. Coproduct Δ and 1-finite modules. We restate and prove Proposition 4.2 as the following lemma.

Lemma A.4. (i) Algebra \mathcal{B}^\perp is a left coideal of \mathcal{E} with respect to Δ : $\Delta(\mathcal{B}^\perp) \subset \mathcal{E} \widehat{\otimes} \mathcal{B}^\perp$, where $\widehat{\otimes}$ means the completed tensor product with respect to the homogeneous degree.

(ii) Let V be an \mathcal{E} module, and let $M = L(\Psi)$ with $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp} \cap \mathbb{C}[z^{-1}]$. Then $\Delta(\mathcal{B}^\perp)$ has a well-defined action on $V \otimes M$.

Proof. The images of horizontal generators by Δ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta e_n &= \sum_{j \geq 0} e_{n-j} \otimes \psi_j^+ + 1 \otimes e_n \quad (n > 0) \\ \Delta f_n &= f_n \otimes 1 + \sum_{j \geq 0} \psi_{-j}^- \otimes f_{n+j} \quad (n \geq 0). \end{aligned}$$

Thanks to Proposition 4.1, these series terminate on each vector of $V \otimes M$. We study the images of the vertical generators $e_r^\perp, \psi_r^{+, \perp}$.

If $r > 0$, then $\Delta e_{-r}^\perp = (\text{ad } \Delta e_0)^{r-1} \Delta e_1$ by (A.9). It is the coefficient of $z_1^0 \cdots z_{r-1}^0 z_r^{-1}$ in the multiple commutator $(\text{ad } A_1 + \text{ad } B_1) \cdots (\text{ad } A_{r-1} + \text{ad } B_{r-1})(A_r + B_r)$, where $A_j = e(z_j) \otimes \psi^+(z_j)$ and $B_j = 1 \otimes e(z_j)$. We write $\text{ad } X = L(X) - R(X)$ where $L(X)$ (resp. $R(X)$) means multiplication by X from the left (resp. from the right). Expanding the product, and taking coefficients of terms of the type B_j , we obtain a linear combination of terms of the following form:

$$(A.22) \quad e(z_{j'_1}) \cdots e(z_{j'_k}) \otimes X_0 Y_1^\pm X_1 Y_2^\pm \cdots Y_{k-1}^\pm X_{k-1} \times \begin{cases} Y_k^\pm X_k(e_1) & (j_k < r) \\ \psi^+(z_r) & (j_k = r). \end{cases}$$

Here $0 \leq k \leq r$, $1 \leq j_1 < \cdots < j_k \leq r$, j'_1, \dots, j'_k is a permutation of j_1, \dots, j_k , $X_s = (\text{ad } e_0)^{j_{s+1}-j_s-1}$ ($j_0 = 0, j_{k+1} = r$), $Y_s^+ = L(\psi^+(z_{j_s}))$, $Y_s^- = R(\psi^+(z_{j_s}))$. Since $(\text{ad } e_0)(\mathcal{N}^\perp) \subset \mathcal{N}^\perp$, coefficients of (A.22) in the remaining z_i 's belong to $\mathcal{E} \widehat{\otimes} \mathcal{B}^\perp$.

There is nothing to show about $e_0^\perp = h_1$ and $\psi_1^{+, \perp} = \kappa_1 f_0$.

We show next that Δe_r^\perp with $r > 0$ belongs to $\mathcal{E} \widehat{\otimes} \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp$. If $r = 1$ it is clear from $e_1^\perp = C^\perp f_1$. If $r \geq 2$, then Δe_r^\perp is proportional (with C^\perp as coefficients) to

$$[f_0 \otimes 1 + \psi_0^- \otimes f_0 + \sum_{j \geq 1} \psi_{-j}^- \otimes f_j, \Delta e_{r-1}^\perp].$$

Since $\text{ad } f_0(\mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp) \subset \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp$, we see by induction that all terms belong to $\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp$.

Finally $\Delta \psi_r^{+, \perp}$ ($r \geq 2$) is proportional to

$$[f_{-1} \otimes 1 + \psi_0^- \otimes f_{-1} + \sum_{j \geq 0} \psi_{-j-1}^- \otimes f_j, \Delta e_{r-1}^\perp].$$

Since $\text{ad } f_{-1}(\mathcal{N}_{\leq}^\perp) \subset \mathcal{B}^\perp$, all terms belong to $\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{B}^\perp$. \square

A.4. Coproduct Δ and Δ^\perp . The following is an analog of Proposition 3.8 of [EKP], which relates the Drinfeld coproduct with the standard coproduct for quantum affine algebras.

Lemma A.5. In the completed tensor product $\mathcal{E} \widehat{\otimes} \mathcal{E}$, we have the identity

$$\Delta^{op}(x) = (q^{t\infty} \mathcal{R}_+ \mathcal{R}_0)^{-1} \cdot \Delta^\perp(x) \cdot q^{t\infty} \mathcal{R}_+ \mathcal{R}_0 = \mathcal{R}_- \cdot \Delta^{\perp, op}(x) \cdot \mathcal{R}_-^{-1}$$

for any $x \in \mathcal{E}$.

Proof. The second equality is a consequence of the intertwining property (5.1) of \mathcal{R} . Since both sides are algebra homomorphisms, it suffices to check the identity on the generators $x = e_0, f_0, h_{\pm 1}$.

Let us consider the case $x = e_0 = h_{-1}^\perp$. Recall that the factor \mathcal{R}_- has the form (5.5). Since $\text{pdeg } h_{-1}^\perp = 1$, we find

$$(A.23) \quad \mathcal{R}_- \Delta^{\perp, op}(h_{-1}^\perp) \mathcal{R}_-^{-1} = \mathcal{R}_- \left(h_{-1}^\perp \otimes 1 + C^\perp \otimes h_{-1}^\perp \right) \mathcal{R}_-^{-1} \\ \in e_0 \otimes 1 + \mathcal{E}_{\leq 0} \otimes \mathcal{E}.$$

Similarly, using (5.4) we compute

$$(A.24) \quad \mathcal{R}_0^{-1} \mathcal{R}_+^{-1} q^{-t_\infty} \Delta^\perp(h_{-1}^\perp) q^{t_\infty} \mathcal{R}_+ \mathcal{R}_0 \in \mathcal{R}_0^{-1} \left((C^\perp)^{-1} \otimes h_{-1}^\perp + \mathcal{E}_{\geq 1} \otimes \mathcal{E} \right) \mathcal{R}_0 \\ = \sum_{j \geq 0} \psi_j^+ \otimes e_{-j} + \mathcal{E}_{\geq 1} \otimes \mathcal{E}.$$

In the last line we use the identity

$$\mathcal{R}_0^{-1} \cdot (C^\perp)^{-1} \otimes e(z) \cdot \mathcal{R}_0 = \psi^+(z) \otimes e(z),$$

which follows from (5.6). Comparing these equations we find that (A.23), (A.24) are both equal to

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} \psi_j^+ \otimes e_{-j} + e_0 \otimes 1 = \Delta^{op}(e_0).$$

The other cases are proved in a similar manner, using

$$\mathcal{R}_0^{-1} \cdot f(z) \otimes C^\perp \cdot \mathcal{R}_0 = f(z) \otimes \psi^-(z).$$

□

Corollary A.6. *Let V be an object of $\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{E}$, and let $M = L(\Psi)$ with $\Psi \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp} \cap \mathbb{C}[z^{-1}]$. Then we have an isomorphism of \mathcal{B}^\perp modules*

$$V \otimes_\Delta M \simeq V \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} M.$$

Proof. We show that the element $\sigma(\mathcal{R}_-)$, where $\sigma(a \otimes b) = b \otimes a$, has a well defined action on $V \otimes M$. To see this, let $M = \oplus_{m \geq 0} M[m]$ be the grading of vector space mentioned in Remark at the end of Subsection 4.3. Take vectors $v \in V$ and $w \in M[m]$. Then $\sigma(\mathcal{R})v \otimes w$ is a sum of terms of the form $y'_{\nu_1, -\nu_2} v \otimes x'_{-\nu_1, \nu_2} w$ (see (5.5)). For them to be non-zero we must have $\nu_1 + \text{pdeg } v \leq 0$ and $m - \nu_2 + N\nu_1 \geq 0$, where $N = \deg_{z^{-1}} \Psi$. Hence the sum is finite.

Setting $F = \sigma(\mathcal{R}_-)$ we have $F\Delta(x) = \Delta^\perp(x)F$ ($x \in \mathcal{B}^\perp$) by Lemma A.5. Therefore $F : V \otimes_\Delta M \rightarrow V \otimes_{\Delta^\perp} M$ gives the desired isomorphism. □

A.5. Submodules of $V \otimes_\Delta M$. In this subsection we prove Proposition 4.3. In the following, we assume that

$$(A.25) \quad V = L(\Psi_V), \quad \Psi_V \in \mathfrak{r}_\mathcal{E},$$

$$(A.26) \quad M = L(\Psi_M), \quad \Psi_M \in \mathfrak{r}_{\mathcal{B}^\perp} \cap \mathbb{C}[z^{-1}].$$

Note that M is 1-finite (see Corollary 4.11).

Lemma A.7. *Let $v \in V_\Psi$ be a non-zero vector of ℓ -weight Ψ . Then e_mv, f_mv are sums of ℓ -weight vectors with ℓ -weight different from Ψ .*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 4.15 and its analog for $e(z)$. \square

Lemma A.8. *Let $W \subset V \otimes_\Delta M$ be a submodule. Then we have*

$$(A.27) \quad (1 \otimes x)W \subset W \quad (\forall x \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp),$$

$$(A.28) \quad (f_p \otimes 1)W \subset W, \quad \left(\sum_{j \geq 0} \psi_{-j}^- \otimes f_{p+j} \right) W \subset W \quad (\forall p \geq 0).$$

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume $W \neq 0$. To see (A.27) for $x = e_m$ ($m > 0$), let $w \in W$ be a non-zero ℓ -weight vector. We have

$$W \ni \Delta e_{>}(z) \cdot w = (e(z) \otimes \psi^+(z))_{>} \cdot w + (1 \otimes e_{>}(z)) \cdot w.$$

By Lemma A.7, the first term is a sum of terms of ℓ -weight different from that of w , while the second term has the same ℓ -weight because M is 1-finite. Hence $(e(z) \otimes \psi^+(z))_{>} \cdot w, (1 \otimes e_{>}(z)) \cdot w$ both belong to W . Similarly, for $r \geq 2$ we have

$$W \ni \Delta \left((\text{ad } e_0)^{r-1} e_1 \right) w = 1 \otimes (\text{ad } e_0)^{r-1} e_1 \cdot w + \dots,$$

where \dots is a sum of terms which involve at least one e_i in the first component. In view of Lemma A.7, we conclude that $(1 \otimes e_{>r}^\perp)w$ belongs to W . Furthermore it is clear that if $(1 \otimes x)W \subset W$ then $(1 \otimes [h_1, x])W \subset W$. This proves (A.27).

Proof of (A.28) is similar where we use $\Delta f_{\geq}(z) = f_{\geq}(z) \otimes 1 + (\psi^-(z) \otimes f(z))_{\geq}$. \square

Lemma A.9. *We retain the assumptions (A.25), (A.26). Let m_0 be the highest ℓ -weight vector of M . Then any submodule W of $V \otimes_\Delta M$ must have the form $W = V^{(0)} \otimes M$ where*

$$V^{(0)} = \{v \in V \mid v \otimes m_0 \in W\}.$$

The highest ℓ -weight vector $v_0 \in V$ belongs to $V^{(0)}$ if and only if $V = V^{(0)}$.

Proof. First we show that

$$(A.29) \quad V^{(0)} \otimes M_n \subset W \quad (\forall n \leq 0)$$

by induction on n . By definition (A.29) is true for $n = 0$. Assuming it for $n > -N$, we take $m \in M_{-N}$.

Consider first the case $m = f_p m'$. We set $p_0 = \max\{p \mid f_p m' \neq 0\}$. There exists an $x \in \mathcal{B}^\perp$ such that $x f_{p_0} m' = m_0$. By (A.28), we have $\sum_{j=0}^{p_0-p} \psi_{-j}^- v \otimes f_{p+j} m' \in W$ for $v \in V^{(0)}$. Applying $1 \otimes x$ to both sides and using (A.27), we find inductively for $p = p_0, p_0 - 1, \dots$ that $\psi_{-j}^- v \in V^{(0)}$ ($0 \leq j \leq p_0$) and $v \otimes f_p m' \in W$ ($0 \leq p \leq p_0$).

Next we consider the case $m = \psi_r^\perp m'$, $\text{pdeg } w' = -N + r$. Setting $w' = v \otimes m'$ where $v \in V^{(0)}$ and we have

$$W \ni \Delta[f_{-1}, e_{r-1}^\perp]w' = [f_{-1} \otimes 1, \Delta e_{r-1}^\perp]w' + [\psi_0^- \otimes f_{-1}, \Delta e_{r-1}^\perp]w' + \sum_{j \geq 1} [\psi_{-j}^- \otimes f_{-1+j}, \Delta e_{r-1}^\perp]w'.$$

From the previous paragraph we see that the first and the third terms belong to W . The second term has the form $[\psi_0^- \otimes f_{-1}, (\psi_0^-)^{r-1} \otimes e_{r-1}^\perp]w' + \dots$, where \dots denote terms containing

at least one f_i in the first component. Arguing similarly as in Lemma A.8 we obtain that $(1 \otimes [f_{-1}, e_{r-1}^\perp])w' \in W$. This shows $V^{(0)} \otimes \psi_r^\perp m' \in W$.

Let us show that $V^{(0)} \otimes M = W$. Let $w \in W$ be an ℓ -weight vector, and let $w = \sum_{r=1}^N v_r \otimes m_r$ ($v_r \in V$, $m_r \in M$) be an expression where $\{v_r\}$ and $\{m_r\}$ are linearly independent sets. We show that $v_r \in V^{(0)}$ for all r by induction on N .

Assuming $\text{pdeg } m_1 \leq \text{pdeg } m_r$ ($r \geq 2$), we choose an $x \in \mathcal{B}_+^\perp$ such that $xm_1 = m_0$. By (A.27), we have $\sum_{r=1}^N v_r \otimes xm_r \in W$. For degree reasons we have $xm_r = a_r m_0$ for some $a_r \in \mathbb{C}$, hence $\sum_{r=1}^N a_r v_r \in V^{(0)}$ where we set $a_1 = 1$. If $N = 1$, then we are done. Suppose $N \geq 2$. By (A.29) we have $\sum_{r=1}^N a_r v_r \otimes m_1 \in W$, so that $\sum_{r=2}^N v_r \otimes (m_r - a_r m_1) \in W$. Since $\{v_r\}_{r=2}^N$ and $\{m_r - a_r m_1\}_{r=2}^N$ are linearly independent, the induction hypothesis applies and we obtain $v_r \in V^{(0)}$ for $2 \leq r \leq N$. This in turn implies $v_1 \in V^{(0)}$.

Finally, (A.28) implies $f_{\geq}(z)V^{(0)} \subset V^{(0)}$. From the proof of Lemma 3.3, we obtain that $f(z)V^{(0)} \subset V^{(0)}$. Therefore $v_0 \in V^{(0)}$ if and only if $V^{(0)} = V$.

The proof is now complete. \square

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